THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Six Hundred Thousand New Troops Called Out.

DRAFTING FOR THE ARMY.

Official Order from the War Department.

The Draft to Commence on the Fifteenth of August.

THE PROCESS OF DRAFTING IN NEW YORK.

Interesting Particulars, Laws and Regulations in Relation to the Same.

WHO ARE EXEMPT AND WHO ARE NOT.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW,

&c., &c., &c.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

The Order from the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1862.

The following order, calling for militia from the several States, has just been issued:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 4, 1862.

Ordered, First—That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by a special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department, and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of THE PRESIDENT.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The New York Militia Law.

The officials recently passed around from house to house, taking down the names of those who are subject to military duty, in preparation for carrying into operation the law passed by the last Legislature. The following synopsis will furnish an idea of its principal features which will be of interest at this time:—

WHO ARE TO BE ENROLLED FOR MILITARY DUTY.

The act provides that all able bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty. All persons liable to military duty within the State, who are not already members of the organized militia, are to be enrolled as often as once in every two years, by the commandant of the company district in which they reside. The rolls are to be filed with the Adjutant General, town or city and county clerks, on or before the 1st of July in each year in which the enrolment is made. Tavern and boarding house keepers are enjoined to give information as to the names of their lodgers who are liable to be enrolled, upon the application of the officer authorized to make the enrolment. Falsity or refusal to give the information so required is punishable with a fine of $10, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

WHO ARE EXEMPT.

1. All persons in the army or navy or volunteer forces of the United States.
2. Ministers and preachers of the Gospel.
3. The Lieutenant Governor, members and officers of the Legislature, the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer and clerks and employes in their offices, judicial officers of this State, including justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners and constables.
4. Persons belonging to the people called Shakers or Quakers, professors, teachers and students in all colleges, and professors, teachers and students in the several academies and common schools.
5. Persons who have been or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State and such firemen as are now exempted by law.
6. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or in any one of the United States, for the space of seven years, but no officer shall be so exempt unless by his resignation after such term of service duly accepted, or in some other lawful manner he shall have been honorably discharged.
7. Every non-commissioned officer, musician and private of every uniformed company or troop raised or hereafter to be raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven years from the time of his enrolment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in cases of war, insurrection or invasion.

Sec. 2. If any member of such company or troop, who shall have been regularly uniformed and equipped, shall, upon his removal out of the bounds of such company or troop, or upon the disbandment thereof, enlist into any other uniform company or troop, and uniform and equip himself therefor, and serve in the same, whenever the whole time of his service in such companies or troops, computed together, shall amount to seven years, he shall be exempt from military duty in like manner as if he had served for the whole period in the company or troop in which he was first enrolled.

Sec. 3. Idiots, lunatics, paupers, habitual drunkards and persons convicted of infamous crimes shall not be subject to military duty.

EXEMPTION.

All persons claiming exemptions are to file a written statement, verified by affidavit, in the office of the town or city clerk, or of the county clerk, as the case may be, on or before the 15th of August, otherwise they lose the benefit of the exemption, unless they have been specially exempted by the act of Congress. If any person swear falsely in his affidavit, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury. The annual inspection is to take place on the first Monday of September in each year. Non attendance at the parade will involve a fine of one dollar.

THE STATE MODE OF DRAFTING.

Sec. 298. Whenever the Commander-in-Chief shall order a draft from the reserved militia of any company district, to raise the company of the national guard therein to, and maintain the same at, either the minimum or maximum number provided by this act, or whenever a general draft of the militia shall be made by order of the Commander-in-Chief, or of the President of the United States, such draft shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the clerk of the county in which such roll has been filed, in the presence of the county judge and the mayor of any city, or the supervisor of any town or ward, upon the requisition of the commanding officer of the regiment within whose bounds such officer may reside.

Sec. 299. Any person so drafted may, within five days after receiving notice of the same, present to the county judge of such county his certificate of exemption, or other proof of his non liability to military duty, which shall be duly verified, and if such county judge shall decide that such person is exempt or not liable, he shall be discharged and another person shall be drafted in his stead, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 300. Any person so drafted, in accordance with the above provisions, may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted military force and militia, and such substitute, if he shall be an able bodied man, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and shall consent in writing to subject himself to all the duties, fines, forfeitures and punishments to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted by the commandant of the company of drafted militia to which his principal may belong.

Sec. 301. Whenever the President of the United States or the Commander-in-Chief shall order a draft from the militia for public service, such draft shall be made in the following manner —

1. When the draft required to be made shall be a number equal to one or more companies to each brigade, such draft shall be made by company, to be determined by lot, to be drawn by the commandant of brigade in the presence of the commanding officers of the regiments composing said brigade from the military forces of the State in his brigade, organized, uniformed, armed and equipped, according to the provisions of this act.
2. In case such draft shall require a number equal to one regiment, such shall be determined by lot in the manner above prescribed.
3. In case such draft shall require a larger number than the whole number of men composing the military force of said brigade, such additional draft shall be made of the requisite number to supply such deficiency, from the military roll of the reserve militia of each town or ward, filed in the office of the city, village or town clerk, as heretofore provided.

Sec. 302. The Commander-in-Chief shall prescribe such rules, orders and regulations, relative to the distribution of arms, ammunition and military stores to the militia, when called into actual service, as he may deem proper.

Sec. 303. The command of any military force, called into service under the provisions of this title, shall devolve upon the senior officer of such force, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Commander-in-Chief.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM STRENGTH.

The minimum strength of companies is put at thirty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, and the maximum at one hundred. Every company is to have one captain, a first and second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals and three musicians, except in companies of artillery and cavalry, which may have two second lieutenants. Any company, however, exceeding fifty rank and file may have five sergeants and eight corporals.

Each division is to consist of not less than two brigades, each brigade not less than two regiments, and each regiment is to have ten battalion companies. The non commissioned officers, musicians and privates are forbidden to join any fire company "now raised or hereafter to be raised in any city or county."

MINORS.

No person under the age of twenty one years shall hereafter enlist in or join any uniformed troop or company without the consent of his parent or guardian, master or mistress, unless drafted in accordance with the provisions of this act.

UNIFORMS.

The act leaves it optional with the officers and members of a company as to providing their own uniform, &c., or being furnished the same at the expense of the State. In the latter case they must be left at the company armory for safe keeping.

THE OFFICERS APPOINTED AND THOSE ELECTED.

The Governor is to nominate all major generals and the commissary general, and they shall be appointed by him, with the consent of the Senate. The staff of the Governor remains as formerly. Captains, subalterns and non commissioned officers of organized regiments shall be chosen by the written or printed votes of the members of their respective companies, field officers of organized regiments and battalions, by the written or printed votes of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments and battalions, and brigadier generals and brigade inspectors by the written or printed votes of the field officers of their respective brigades, if organized. In time of war, or when the military forces of the State are in actual service, resignations are to take effect thirty days from the date of the order of acceptance, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Commander-in-Chief. Provision is also made for the appointment by the Governor of a military board or commission to examine into the physical ability, moral character and capacity, attainments, general fitness for the service and efficiency of such commissioned officers as the Commander-in-Chief may order to be examined by said board, or who may be reported for examination to the Adjutant General by colonels of their regiments or general officers commanding their brigades or divisions, and upon such report may be ordered to be examined by the Commander-in-Chief. If the decision of said board be unfavorable to such officer, and approved by the Commander-in-Chief, the commission of such officer shall be vacated, provided always that no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board or commission whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings, and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank with the officer to be examined. The officers constituting such board shall receive the same pay and allowances for travelling expenses as members of courts martial.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF BANDS OF MUSIC.

The commanding officer of each regiment or battalion may, in his discretion, organize a band of musicians, and by warrant, under his hand, may appoint a leader of such band.

THE PARADES AND DRILLS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND COMPENSATION.

The annual parades are to take place between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, in addition to which there shall be six drills, three of which must be by regiment or battalion. No parade or rendezvous of the National Guard shall be ordered on any day on which a general or special election shall be held, nor within five [illegible] except in case of riot, invasion, &c. The term of service for non commissioned officers, musicians and privates is seven years. There is the usual exemption as to jury duty and taxation also included. Provision is also made for the formation of camps of instruction once in each year after 1862, in each of the division districts of the State; but they are not to continue for more than ten days. The militia, when in actual service of the State, in time of war, insurrection or invasion, are to receive the same compensation, rations and allowances for clothing as now are or hereafter may be established by law for the Army of the United States. The following is the schedule for compensation:—

1. To all non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, one dollar.
2. To all commissioned officers of the line below the rank of captain, two dollars.
3. To all commanding officers of companies, three dollars.
4. To all field officers below the rank of colonel, four dollars.
5. To all commanding officers of regiments, five dollars.
6. To all regimental staff officers, two dollars and fifty cents, and to all non commissioned staff officers, one dollar and fifty cents.
7. To all brigadier generals, six dollars.
8. To all brigade staff officers, four dollars.
9. To all major generals, eight dollars.
10. To all division staff officers, five dollars.
11. All mounted officers, and all members of any company of cavalry or artillery, mounted or equipped, shall receive one dollar per day for each horse actually used by them.
12. To each military storekeeper, such sum, not exceeding twenty-five dollars per annum, as the Commander-in-Chief shall think proper to allow.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

There shall be a camp of instruction once in each year after the present year, in each of the division districts of this State, if the Commander-in-Chief shall so order, to be held at such time and in such manner as he shall direct; and the Commander-in-Chief is hereby authorized and empowered to order such companies and regiments from such division districts, respectively, to attend such camps as he may deem proper, but in such manner that all the companies and regiments therein shall be ordered to attend such camp from year to year in rotation. Provided, always, that not more than [illegible] thousand men in any one year shall be ordered to attend said camps, and in case suitable ground cannot be found in any district for said camp, the same may be held in the adjoining district.

Such camps shall continue for a period not exceeding ten days, and shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the army of the United States.

COURTS MARTIAL, FINES AND PENALTIES.

The act contains lengthy provisions in regard to courts martial and the imposition of fines. In time of peace every commissioned officer, for disobedience of orders, neglect or ignorance of duty, &c., or failing to furnish himself with a uniform, &c., within six months after receiving his commission, shall be tried by court martial, and on conviction be cashiered, incapacitated from holding any military commission, or fined in an amount not exceeding $100. Non commissioned officers, musicians and privates are to be fined $2 for every non appearance at company parade do. at regimental or battalion parade or encampment, from $3 to $6, and do. at place of rendezvous, when called into actual service, a sum not exceeding a year's nor less than a month's pay. For the non payment of fines imposed by courts martial, the president of the court shall, within thirty days after the fines have been imposed, make a list of all the persons fined, designating the company to which they respectively belong, and the sums imposed as fines on each person, and shall draw his warrant under his hand and seal, directed to any marshal, sheriff or constable of any city or county (as the case may be), thereby commanding him to levy such fine or fines, together with his costs, of the goods and chattels of such delinquents: and if any such delinquent shall be under age, and live with his father or mother, master or mistress, then to levy such fine or fines, with the costs, on the goods and chattels of such father or mother, master or mistress, as the case may be, no property now exempt by law shall be exempt from the payment of such fines, and in case the goods and chattels of any delinquent, or the goods and chattels of the father or mother, master or mistress of any delinquent under age, cannot be found, wherewith to satisfy the same, then to take the body of such delinquent and convey him to the jail of the city or county wherein he shall reside.

In case the marshal, sheriff or constable be unable to collect the fines or arrest the delinquents within forty days after the receipt of the warrant, a new warrant may be made out at any time thereafter within two years. The fines are to form a portion of the regimental fund of the regiment to which the delinquent belongs.

FINES AND HOW TO BE COLLECTED.

If the fines for non attendance are not paid to the county treasurer by the 1st of December, then they are to be collected by the collector or receiver of taxes, and the supervisors are to annex a list of the delinquents to the assessment rolls of the towns and wards, with warrants for the collection of the fines. No property now exempt from execution is to be exempt from the payment of such fines. On the 15th of March in each year the county treasurer in each county is to pay to the comptroller upon his order, a dollar for each person enrolled, who does not appear from the roster to have attended the parade. And in case he shall not, on the presentation of such draft, have received all or any of the money directed by this act to be collected and paid to him, he is hereby authorized and directed to borrow an amount sufficient to pay said draft upon the credit of the county, and the sum borrowed shall be a county charge to be assessed by the Board of Supervisors of said county at their next annual meeting, upon the taxable property of said county, and collected. And it shall be the duty of the county treasurers of the several counties and the commanding officers of the several regiments to report and certify, under oath, to the Board of Supervisors at their annual meetings, the deficiencies arising from the non-collection of military fines within their respective counties and regimental districts. Any deficiency arising from the non-collection of the fines is to be a county charge, to be raised by the supervisors by taxation upon the real and personal estates in the county, in the manner provided by law. Should the officers charged with the collections, &c., of the fines, refuse or neglect to perform their duties, they will be liable to a fine of from $25 to $100 for each offence.

THE CUSTODY OF ARMS.

When a company numbers the minimum amount provided by the act, the supervisors of the county, upon the demand of the captain of the company, countersigned by the colonel, shall erect or rent, for the use of the company, a suitable armory, drill room, &c., the expense to be a portion of the county charges. In case the supervisors fail to furnish the requisite accommodation, the commander of the regiment may rent a room or building as an armory at a rent not to exceed $250 for each company in the several cities of the State, and fifty dollars for companies not located in cities—the expense to be a county charge. Provision is made for the appointment of an armorer, who is to receive a dollar a day for the time actually employed in cleaning the guns, &c.

THE REGIMENTAL FUND.

The act provides that the Comptroller shall annually draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the [illegible] sum of five hundred dollars for each regiment and battalion, [illegible] by the Adjutant General, to be organized according to the provisions of this act, within his county, which sums, together with the fines collected from delinquent officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall constitute a military fund of such regiment.

THE RESERVE CORPS.

The persons enrolled as above described are to form the reserve militia of the State; those between the ages of eighteen and thirty years are to constitute the reserve of the first class, and those between thirty and forty-five the reserve of the second class. In case any company of the National Guard does not reach the minimum number of thirty-two non commissioned officers and privates by the 1st of October next, or in case it should at any time fall below that number, or in case a sufficient number of persons do not volunteer to organize new companies in the unorganized company districts, then the Governor may order a draft of a sufficient number of persons of the reserve militia of the first class to raise a company to and maintain it at the minimum number. The persons so drafted are liable to all military duties, unless they find substitutes; but no new company may be organized in time of peace, if thereby the entire force shall exceed thirty thousand officers and men.

SUSPENSION OF OFFICERS.

In time of war, insurrection, &c., when the militia is in actual service, the Governor, if he deems it necessary, may suspend any officer for cause, and fill the vacancy by appointment, but no such suspension is to continue for more than thirty days, unless a court martial shall have in the meantime been ordered for the trial of the officer or officers.

RIOTS AND INVASIONS.

In case of invasion or insurrection, the Governor can direct the acceptance of volunteers to the amount of the maximum number, and if enough do not offer, then a sufficient number is to be drafted from the reserve militia. The Governor also, in such case, can order into the service of the State such number of companies or regiments of the National Guard, or of other militia of the State, as he may see proper, the same to receive like pay and rations as United States troops. In case of riots, resistance to legal process, sheriffs and mayors are authorized to order out the military force. County judges are also empowered to order out the military for the suppression of insurrection. Every person who, while in active service of the State, shall be wounded or disabled in opposing or suppressing invasion or insurrection, is to be taken care of and provided for at the expense of the State. If wounded, &c., in cases of riot, tumult and so forth, the county is to provide for them.

THE MILITARY FUND.

The moneys received from the several county treasurers, under the provisions of this act, are to be kept separate and apart from the current and ordinary finances of the State, and shall be applied to the purposes mentioned in this act, and to no other.

For the purchase of uniforms and equipments, pay of officers and privates and other expenditures authorized by this act, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars is appropriated from the moneys mentioned in the preceding section, and from any other money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NOTICE OF FILING OF ENROLMENT.

To be published by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors once a week for four weeks previous to the first day of August, in a newspaper published in the county.

Notice is hereby given that the enrolments of persons liable to military duty in the several company districts of this county, have been completed and filed in the offices of the several town clerks therein (or in the office of the city or county clerk), and that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August next, file a written statement of such exemption in such office, verified by affidavit, in default of which such person shall lose the benefit of such exemption.

Dated ———
——— ———, Clerk of Board of Supervisors,
County of ———

FORM OF VERIFICATION OF EXEMPTION.

County of ———, ss.
——— ———, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the same person named in the foregoing statement of exemption, and that the matters therein stated, upon which his claim for exemption from military duty is founded, are true. ——— ———
Sworn to before me, this —— day of ———, 18—
——— ———

Mode of Drafting by the National Government.

Whenever the President of the United States or the Commander-in-Chief shall order a draft from the militia for public service, such draft shall be made in the following manner —

When the draft required to be made shall be a number equal to one or more companies to each brigade, such draft shall be made by company, to be determined by lot, to be drawn by the commandant of the brigade, in the presence of the commanding officers of the regiments composing such brigade, from the military forces of the State in his brigade, organized, uniformed, &c.

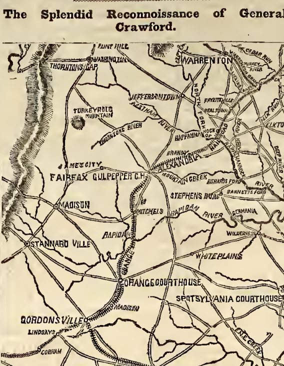
In case such draft shall require a number equal to one regiment (to a brigade), it is to be determined in the same manner.

In case such draft shall require a larger number than the whole number composing the military force of such brigade, such additional draft shall be made of an equal number from the military roll of the ununiformed militia of each town or ward, filed with the city, village or town clerk, &c.

When such a draft is ordered, all males residing in regimental districts are compelled to enroll themselves; the enrolment is then to be filed (in cities) in the county clerk's office. On the day appointed the mayor or supervisor of the ward, in presence of the regimental commander of the district, draws by lot from this list a number of names, in accordance with the number called for by the draft. Any man thus drawn may provide an able bodied man as a substitute, who is then taken in his stead. No persons of the required age are exempt from this drafting, except clergymen and those incapacitated by reason of bodily ailments. The old militia law of the United States, passed in 1791, exempts the Vice President, judicial and executive officers, members of Congress, custom house officials, post officers and officials connected with the mail service, inspectors of ports, pilots and mariners in actual service.

GENERAL POPE'S OPERATIONS.

The Splendid Reconnoissance of General Crawford.



State Order in Relation to Who Are Exempt.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 60.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJ GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 12, 1862.

Inasmuch as the enrolling officers, under section 11 of the Militia law, are constituted the judges, in the first instance, of the validity of the claims for exemption, from military duty, it is deemed proper at this time to establish a few general rules for their guidance in the performance of their important and responsible duties.—

I. Physical disability is a good ground of exemption and should, in all cases of doubt, be established to the satisfaction of the enrolling officer by a physician's certificate, as well as the affidavit of the party.

The following imperfections are proper causes of disability:—Wounds of the head, which impair the faculties [illegible] speech or vision, anchylosis, or active disease of any of the larger joints, the presence of pulmonary disease or organic disease of the heart; irreducible hernia, fistula in ano, large hemorrhoids; large and painful varicocel or varicose veins which extend above the knee, the loss of a limb, or the thumb and forefinger on the right hand, or of any two fingers on either hand; the loss of the great toe, any marked physical imperfections which would unfit for active service.

In addition to the word "exempt," the words "physical disability" should be entered in the enrolment books opposite the name of each person not liable to military duty for any of the reasons above stated.

II. The following persons are exempt under the laws of the United States, by reason of their office or employment, and the enrolling officer will, therefore, enter opposite the name of each in the enrolment books the words "exempt," and a memorandum of his office or employment:—"The Vice President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States, the members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers, all custom house officers, with their clerks, all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post Office of the United States, all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road, all inspectors of exports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

III. Firemen in active service and those who have served their time as firemen are exempt, except in case of insurrection or invasion. The enrolling officer will, therefore, enter such exemption, and note the word "fireman" opposite the names of such persons in the enrolment books.

IV. The duties devolving upon the enrolling officers are at once delicate and important, and should be performed without fear or favor. In all doubtful cases a statement should be transmitted to the Judge Advocate, General William H. Anthon, at his office, No. 18 Exchange place, in the city of New York, who will render an opinion thereon.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

PATRIOTIC BENEFIT AT WINTER GARDEN.—A benefit will be given at the Winter Garden, on Wednesday evening next, in aid of the recruiting fund of Sickles' Excelsior brigade. Many prominent artists have volunteered their services on the occasion. Among them is Miss Jane Coombs, who will make her first appearance since her arrival from Europe, in the "Hunchback." Madame Strakosch, Mademoiselle Carlotta Patti and Miss Emily Thorn are likewise among the list. Besides these attractions the gallant soldier, Brigadier General Sickles himself, will deliver an address, and the whole affair, from the arrangements made for it, promises to be unusually interesting and attractive. The brigade has behaved heroically in the field in the war against treason, and its banners still wave there untarnished by any distress or calamity. Let the public show their appreciation of its claims upon to-morrow evening. The following named gentlemen are some of the executive committee in the management of the entertainment:—General Hall, D. F. Tiemann, Colonel S. W. Cone, Douglas Taylor, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The *rentrée* of the celebrated Gabriel Ravel to the American stage, after an absence of two years in his native country, attracted to Niblo's Garden last evening the most crowded and delighted audience we have witnessed since the advent of the dog days. Parquet, dress circle, private boxes, and, in fact, every part of the theatre, was filled to repletion, and the reception given to the renowned pantomimist was of the most cordial and flattering character. Gabriel appeared in his inimitable *rôle* of Bosbe, in "The Four Lovers," supported by the Marzetti family, Topboff, Axiel, and other members of the old Ravel troupe, in the subordinate parts. Though out of practice for nearly two years, Gabriel has lost none of the suppleness of limb, drollery of face and pantomimic power by which in former times he was wont to convulse the American public. Age seems but to perfect his wonderful genius instead of impairing it. At the conclusion of the pantomime he was forced to make a speech, consisting of half a dozen sentences, in which he thanked the audience for their welcome, said it was "the most happiest moment of his life," and promised never to forget America and the Americans. The attraction of the night was greatly enhanced by the reappearance of Thos. Placide in one of his comic forces, and the debut of Young America in his perilous leaps on the three flying trapeze. This rival of the famous Leotard and Hanlon is not more than eight years of age, and the astounding courage and agility which he displays are all the more remarkable. His feats are fearfully hazardous, and fully equal to those of either of his predecessors.

Damage to the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, August 4, 1862.

A despatch dated Medina, Orleans county, to-day, says that part of the culvert and sixty feet of the towpath at Knowlesville have gone out, and that navigation, in consequence, will be delayed three days.

IMPORTANT FROM POPE'S ARMY.

Orange Court House Occupied by His Forces.

Defeat of Two Rebel Cavalry Regiments Under Gen. Robertson.

Eleven of the Enemy Killed and Fifty-two Prisoners Captured.

THE UNION LOSS VERY SLIGHT.

Reported Evacuation of Richmond by the Rebels,

&c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 3, 1862.

Major General HALLECK:—

The reconnoitering column under General Crawford crossed the Rapidan and pushed forward to Orange Court House yesterday and took possession of the town, which was occupied by two regiments of the enemy's cavalry, under General Robertson.

Eleven of the enemy were killed and fifty-two taken prisoners. Among the latter are one major, two captains and two lieutenants. Our loss was two killed and three wounded. The enemy retired in such haste as to leave their wounded in our hands.

The railroad and telegraph line between Orange Court House and Gordonsville were destroyed.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

Richmond Again Reported Evacuated.

GENERAL POPE'S HEADQUARTERS, August 4, 1862.

Information from various sources tend to confirm the belief that the enemy have really evacuated Richmond, and taken up the south bank of the James river as the line of their defences.

The rebel cavalry under General Robertson are believed to have been withdrawn from the Shenandoah valley, leaving that part of the country to the defence of the guerillas alone.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1862.

It has been believed here in some quarters for several days that the enemy have been evacuating Richmond, there being a reasonable suspicion that a pestilence has broken out in that city.

INTERESTING FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

Seizure of the Schooner Mail, of Brooklyn, and Other Craft—Capture of a Rebel Mail—Arrival of Refugees and Prisoners at Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1862.

The steamer Wyandank has brought up eight prisoners and five refugees from the neighborhood of the Rappahannock. The prisoners were taken during the past week and were engaged in transporting goods across the Chesapeake and Rappahannock to the rebels.

The Wyandank, a few days since, overhauled the schooner Mail, of Brooklyn, for violating the blockade by trading with the inhabitants south of the Rappahannock. She was loaded with an assorted cargo consisting of shoes, salt, &c., and had also a large quantity of wheat on board. Martin Rainor, the captain, and E. Chamberlain, who appeared to be the business man, were taken on board the Wyandank and brought up with the other prisoners. The schooner was towed up to the yard [illegible] Leslie.

One day last week Acting Master's Mate Sheridan, of the Wyandank, with a boat's crew from the Freeborn, captured, off Georges Island, two canoes, which were conveying salt. They were accompanied by two men, who were making their way towards the land of Dixie. The two men were sent on board the Wyandank and brought up to the city.

The Reliance a few days ago captured a canoe in the Rappahannock, in the neighborhood of Urbana, with a mail of about forty letters, addressed mostly to officers and men of the Fiftieth Virginia regiment, near Richmond. The letters seem mostly to be of a private character, and from the fact that many of them are enclosed in envelopes which have been turned, and on the inside bear directions to parties at Heathsville, Northumberland county, Va., it is quite certain letters have been forwarded from that neighborhood. Several of them have the postmark "Baltimore" on the inside, and were undoubtedly sent from that city, to be forwarded from Heathsville. One of them is directed to Captain Hiram Cole, and asks him to send some of Uncle Sam's "green backs" from Richmond, the writer being under the impression that the officers and soldiers of the rebel army made themselves rich by robbing the killed and wounded Union troops of the money they had on their persons.

Several refugees came up on the Wyandank. They all reside in Middlesex county, and were at one time in the Fifty-fifth Virginia regiment, but when that regiment left Fredericksburg for Richmond they deserted and returned to their homes, where they have been living for two months past, sleeping nightly in the woods or in a boat on the river, being in dread of roving bands of cavalry who have been scouring the country in search of them and other deserters. On Monday last, hearing that the rebel cavalry were to scour the woods, all but one made their escape and came off to our gunboats for protection.

THE ABSENTEES FROM THE ARMY.

Letter from General Pope to Captain Harrison—Two Lieutenants Advertised as Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
WARRENTON, Va., July 30, 1862.

Captain SAMUEL L. HARRISON, Ninety fifth regiment New York Volunteers:—

Your communication of July 27 is received.

It is not necessary to inform you that a commissioned officer, by absenting himself without leave, is guilty of desertion, as well as a non-commissioned officer or private, and is subject to the same process of recovery, and to the same punishment for the offence. Nor do you need to be told that neither your colonel nor any other officer, except such as are designated by law and regulation, has any right to accept your resignation, nor, under existing orders of the War Department, to give you any leave based on such tendered resignation. You state that you received some injury on the railroad, and that the medical officers of your regiment advised you to resign. This may be true; but until your resignation be accepted by proper authority you are not discharged from your obligation as an officer of the army. Neither your resignation, the certificates of the medical officers (if there were any), nor any other papers bearing on the subject, have ever reached this office.

It is needless to tell you, as you must of necessity know it, that under these circumstances you are a deserter from the service of the United States. In time of active operations in the face of the enemy it is not possible to try an officer for such offences, especially is it not so where he is beyond the immediate reach of the military authorities of this army, and his company is about to march upon the enemy without a captain. It is therefore my deliberate intention to adopt the course which seems most effective to prevent such desertions. Every officer of this army absent without authority will be advertised in the public papers, and disgraced before his people, if it is possible to do so.

No resignation of any officer whatever will be accepted except upon medical certificate of the most conclusive character, or proof of worthlessness. It is therefore to be distinctly understood that any officer of this army whose resignation has been accepted without medical certificate has proved himself worthless and incompetent.

Neither with credit to himself nor with any sort of fair dealing towards the private soldier can any volunteer officer tender his resignation. The soldier has agreed to go into the service of the United States with the understanding that certain persons who persuaded him to enlist shall continue to command him. If he had thought otherwise there is no doubt that in many cases he would have declined to volunteer. When he has been sworn in he is bound for the whole term of service, and there can be no reason why his officer should be exempt, and so far as I can control this army, shall he be exempt from the same restriction in that respect which has been imposed on the private soldier. A large part of the dissatisfaction justly felt by the private soldiers of the volunteer regiments has arisen from this very practice. As soon as a commissioned officer grows tired of the fatigue and hardship of service he [illegible] his resignation, and in very many cases he has found means to have it accepted. A private soldier has no such means of freeing himself from an obligation which he imposed upon himself, with the full understanding that the officer who persuaded him to volunteer was equally bound with himself, and would remain with him. The practice of abandoning the private soldiers who have volunteered at their instance reflects little credit upon officers, and will only be tolerated in this army when can no longer control it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. POPE, Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
NEAR SPERRYVILLE, Va., August 4, 1862.

First Lieutenant Whitfield Simpson, of Company K, 102d New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant William Ellen, of Company A, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, are reported by their Colonels and Commanding Generals as having deserted the service.

The usual reward will be paid for their apprehension.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL POPE.
GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

IMPORTANT FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Highly Important Reconnoissance Towards Petersburg.

The Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry Attacked and Ingloriously Defeated.

They Rally at Their Camp and Are Again Whipped.

Their Encampment, with Its Material, Burned.

The Union Gunboats Shelling the Shore Above City Point,

&c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 4, 1862.

Ever since the firing upon our shipping at the mail boat landing by the enemy's batteries, our troops have occupied the opposite shore. Yesterday a reconnoissance was made from that point back into the country, to within fourteen miles of Petersburg. It was conducted by Colonel Averill, and was composed of 150 of the Fifth United States and 150 of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, with four companies of the First Michigan Infantry. Captains Custer and Bowen, of Gen. McClellan's staff, accompanied them.

At Cox's Mills, five miles from the river, they encountered the Thirteenth Virginia cavalry drawn up in line. Our men charged on them, when they broke and ran. They drove them to their encampment at Sycamore church, two and a half miles further, where they again formed, but were ingloriously put to flight, leaving behind their tents, camp equipage and commissary stores, which our troops [illegible] and burned. The rebels had two horses killed, six men wounded and two taken prisoners. Our loss was one horse killed.

After scouring the country a short distance further, they returned to the river. There is no further evidence of rebel gunboats on the river this side of Fort Darling.

Information received here goes to show that the new Merrimac will not be ready to operate for three weeks yet.

Two of the gunboats were yesterday afternoon engaged shelling the opposite shore above City Point.

The health of the troops has improved ever since they began to receive fresh vegetables, which were ordered to be issued to them by General McClellan.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2, 1862.

The steamships Baltic and Atlantic, and one other steamship, name unknown, came up Hampton Roads this morning, and anchored abreast of the fort. They have on board three thousand rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware. The physicians from Fortress Monroe have been on board the vessels, and cared for the sick and wounded, of which there are several hundred. Those selected from them such as were not able to return via City Point, and thence by land to Richmond, and placed them on a transport to go up the river till they meet the rebel transport, which will take them to Richmond by water. General Pettigrew, of South Carolina, and Colonel Drake, of Mississippi, are among the prisoners. They are to be exchanged.

The steamship Belvidere arrived at noon to-day from New York, with a load of horses, which are to be discharged at Fortress Monroe, as the vessel draws too much water to go up the river.

The mail boat from Harrison's Landing brought down seventeen rebel prisoners to-day.

Last night there were two regiments of regulars sent across the river opposite the landing, who cut all the trees away on the ground where the shelling was done the night before, and burned all the buildings on what is called the Ruffian plantation. The regulars destroyed everything in that vicinity that could shelter the rebels in their night operations.

Nothing new has been heard to day from the gunboats which are up the river.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 3, 1862.

About twenty five rebel prisoners arrived here from Baltimore this morning. They are going up the river to be exchanged, and came here under guard of a detachment of the Eighth company of the Seventh New York regiment.

The mail steamer arrived at three o'clock. There is no news from our fleet on the James river or the new Merrimac.

A Card.

DAYTON, Ohio, August 1, 1862.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ., EDITOR NEW YORK HERALD.—

SIR—I thank you for your former courtesies, and am sorry to trouble you again. But persistent lying demands continual contradiction.

The statement in the Columbus (Ohio) *Despatch*, in your Tuesday's issue, that I was "arrested," and that I was implicated in "treasonable plots," or in any other thing "disloyal," is an impudent fabrication of the anonymous scoundrel who telegraphed it. How long is the telegraph to be prostituted to such infamous falsehoods?

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Large Robbery of Chronometers and Watches in Boston—Arrest of the Robbers.

BOSTON, August 4, 1862.

The store of Messrs. Simon Willard & Son, well known dealers in watches and chronometers, No. 9 Congress street, was broken into and robbed of a large number of valuable chronometers and gold watches yesterday morning, valued at from $5,000 to $6,000. The rogues made an attempt to open a safe which contained a large amount of valuables, but were unsuccessful.

Last night detective officer Leslie got upon the track of the robbers, and arrested them while getting aboard the express train at Framingham, and recovered the property.

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ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

News from Central and South America.

Pronunciamiento and Church Emeute in Panama.

Manuel Maria Diaz Proclaimed Governor.

INVASION OF THE TERRITORY OF ECUADOR.

SOUTH AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH MEXICO.

French Citizens Imprisoned at Acapulco, Mexico.

THE COFFEE CROP OF COSTA RICA,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing California dates to July 12 and advices from Aspinwall to July 26, the day on which she sailed. She brings a large list of passengers and $957,642 46 in specie.

The following is the

SPECIE LIST OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Order	$16,302	Lawrence, Gibbs & Co.	$16,000
P. Naylor	8,000	M Lederer	4,037
A McLane	13,556	H Conn & Co	62,000
Wm Meyers & Co.	6,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	10,034
R Patrick	20,000	Schollo & Bro	23,400
B M Barnard	5,000	John Phelan	11,000
Baker & Morrill	5,000	M C Hawley	5,400
Jas. Hayward	3,000	J. B Newton	20,200
J. W. Parker & Son	13,000	A.S Rosenbaum & Co	35,000
Richard Patrick	10,000	Eug Kelly & Co	35,000
W H Webb	9,201	Wells, Fargo & Co.	807,500
W H Hussey	3,660	Order	9,000
Metropolitan Bank	20,014	Total	$957,642
Wm Heller & Co	12,500	ASPINWALL.	
Wm Seligman & Co.	34,500	Handy & Headley	$2,300
J Heller & Bro	28,000	Cartwright & Harrison	1,800
J & N Goodwin	5,000	Colgate & Hoffman	1,000
Frank Baker	2,000	Parsons & Petit	60,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	12,500	Order	680
Jas Patrick & Co	51,000	J. F. Joy	300
Rosenbaum & Friedman	25,000		
J. Strauss & Co	63,346		
Isaac Hecht	14,686		
Janson, Bond & Co.	6,000		
Jennings & Brewster	34,000		
J. Lodge	22,500	Total	$1,023,822

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, July 25, 1862.

Removal of the Sacred Vessels from the Churches of Panama—Opposition to the Action of the Priests—Pronunciamento in Favor of a New Governor—His Excellency's Address to the People—Imprisonment of Frenchmen in Acapulco, Mexico, &c., &c.

Besides the news brought by the Callao from Guayaquil and Quito, with regard to the difficulty between the centralist forces in Pasto and those of Ecuador, nothing more is known from the State of Cauca. The schooner Convention arrived at Aspinwall on the 20th, but we have received neither letters nor papers by her.

The dates are six days later from Bogota. Mosquera had not left for the theatre of the war.

The dates from David, department of Chiriqui, are to the 13th inst. The proclamation of Governor Guardia for the raising of troops had not arrived there yet. The whole department was quiet.

On the 10th inst the Prefect of Panama, Senor Arze, addressed himself officially to Colonel Santa Coloma, asking for the return of the arms taken by him from the police force of this city. I believe no answer has been returned as yet.

Much opposition was shown to the agents of the bishop when they undertook to take the sacred vessels from the church of Santa Ana. Old women, with broomsticks and other such offensive arms, filled the plaza where the church stands, to prevent their removal, which they effectually did by driving away the padre, Senor Jovano, and thrashing the cartmen. We have heard nothing from Santiago de Veraguas, the new capital of the State but it is generally rumored that a canoe tried to escape from the port of Aqua Dulce, which has been closed by Governor Guardia, and that, having been shot at by the troops stationed there, the captain, Olario Barria, was killed, and a sailor wounded.

A political movement or *pronunciamento* has taken place this afternoon, which many attribute to despatches received by Col. Santa Coloma, from Carthagena, by the schooner Convencion. It is [illegible] the proclamation of a new Governor, and the deposing of the old one, Senor Guardia, without any ceremony whatever. Senor Manuel Diaz was asked by a few liberals or Mosqueristas if he would accept the gubernatorial chair, and he acceded readily. Immediately Capt. Neiro, an old soldier of the republic, was despatched to the interior of the State to raise men. Colonel Capella, of the Carthagena troops, I understand, will follow him, with the same object. There is no doubt matters progress, but when they will end it is more difficult to prophesy.

The following is the proclamation of the new Provisional Governor of the sovereign State of Panama to his fellow citizens:—

COUNTRYMEN—Always disposed to offer my services to the country and to the party to which I have the honor to belong, I have not hesitated to accept the post of Provisional Governor of the State, with which the majority of my fellow citizens has favored me.

I am not unaware of the grave responsibility which I assume, but the imperious necessity to reconquer our dignity, outraged by ex-Governor Guardia, demands every kind of sacrifice.

My patriotism, by which I am solely guided under these circumstances, will be well rewarded on laying down my office if I shall have fulfilled the dictates of my conscience in having restored the dignity of the country and satisfied the noble desires of the people who to-day have given me their confidence.

To secure these noble ends I count on the prompt co-operation of the men of my party and of all honorable men.

Intenced individual guarantees to citizens and foreigners, respect for property and the laws, a frank and impartial policy, and an energetic support of the government established by the illustrious General Thomas C. Mosquera, are the programme of my administration. Have faith in the future, do not begrudge your services, and victory will crown our work. Do not doubt it. MANUEL MARIA DIAZ.

PANAMA, July 25, 1862.

Senor Manuel Diaz, who signs the foregoing is of an old Spanish family, a man of education and rank, is a friend to foreigners, and consequently of progress. He was Governor of the province of Panama in 1851 and 1852, and exerted himself bravely and successfully in pulling down the riots of those times and in preserving the peace and good order of the city.

Allan Wallis, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Punta Arenas, arrived at this port on the steamer Guatemala. He goes to Europe.

Arnoldo Marquez, Peruvian Consul to Vera Cruz, also E. D. Dennis, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. in Aspinwall, and Senor B. Arosemena, Postmaster of the same place, will leave for New York in the steamer to-day.

The American sloop-of-war Saranac is in this port. The flagship Lancaster is expected daily from California. The Wyoming left San Francisco to cruise for pirates between Manila and Japan. The British sloop of war Styx, for Greytown, and the screw steamer Askalon, for Kingston, left Aspinwall on the 18th inst. The Perry, United States brig-of-war, is still at that port.

By the Orizaba, arrived this evening from California, we learn that all the Frenchmen in Acapulco were imprisoned on charge of having communicated improper information to the French fleet. Of course all the French vessels had quit that port before this took place. The Frenchmen were, however, soon released.

PANAMA, July 24, 1862.

Death of Senor Luis Batres—Privileges to New York Merchants—Importance of a Newly Projected Canal—Cultivation of Coffee in Guatemala—Treaties Between the Pope and South American Republics—The Presidential Contest in Nicaragua—Progress of the Transit Movement—Affairs in Costa Rica, &c.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Guatemala, Captain J. M. Dow, arrived here on the 20th inst., with dates from Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

GUATEMALA.

Senor Luis Batres died at Esclavos, in Guatemala, on the 17th of June, of disease of the heart. Senor Batres was consejero of the government and President of the House of Representatives.

The concordato or treaty between the government of Guatemala and his Holiness Pio IX. has been published. The church still reserves the right to collect the diezmos, but the clergy are compelled to take the oath to support the constitution of the republic.

The government had granted two exclusive privileges to Messrs. J. A. DeBrame, of New York, and Albino Harle for the use of machines for cleaning grain and a cotton machine.

Mr. DeBrame had left for the Montagua to open a canal from that river to the bay of Santo Tomas, or in case this is not found feasible to open the canal to Graciosa.

If this project is carried into effect it will bring navigation to within twelve miles of the capital of Guatemala, and as the Motagua empties into the Atlantic it would be the means of communicating with New York in ten days, and save the time lost via Panama.

The government are determined that nothing shall be wanting to make this route feasible and practicable for all purposes.

Propositions had been made by a house of New York to construct a plank road from the port of San Jose to Escuintla.

The people of Guatemala are turning their attention to the cultivation of coffee, and it is estimated that the next crop will produce at least 10,000 quintals.

The whole country is quiet and every branch of industry progress.

SALVADOR.

Everything remains quiet in this republic. The concordato between the Santa Sede and the government of Salvador had been published. The treaty is very similar to that of the Pope with Guatemala, except that Salvador has abolished the right of the church to collect diezmos, but for abolishing this tax the government agrees to pay to the church college, &c., the sum of $15,000 annually. The government has monopolized the tobacco trade in that republic, and has established shops for the sale of the same. Parties wishing to cultivate that plant are compelled to get a permit from the government, and to give the number of plants they intend to plant.

On the 17th President Barrios left the capital to visit the Department of San Miguel.

HONDURAS.

Congress had refused to ratify the concordato with the Pope, but had given full powers to the Executive to make a new treaty.

In this republic everything is perfectly quiet, and peace reigns in every department.

The Vice President (acting President), Senor Castellanos, had left for the capital, which he intends to make his residence. The President is authorized by government decree to reside in any part of the State.

NICARAGUA.

Senor Cuadro has retired from the Presidential canvass, leaving the field open for General Tomas Martinez, who will, without opposition of any kind, be re-elected President of Nicaragua for six years more.

General Martinez has made a good President, and has the confidence of the whole population of that republic. He has secured to Nicaragua a peace of over six years, and no doubt he will be able to govern through his next term without war.

The people of Nicaragua love him, and he deserves their confidence.

The President has recently appointed Don Pedro Zeledon, of Chichigalpa, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Senor Zeledon in the same capacity some years since made a treaty with her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, and also with the United States Minister, the late General M. B. Lamar, of Texas.

Senor Zeledon is a good friend of Americans, and wishes to see his country settled with industrious people.

The Transit Company in Nicaragua appear to be in earnest. They have now about 100 men at work on the road from San Juan del Sur to Virgin Bay. The large bridge at Gon's is finished, and the road will soon be in good condition.

The steamer Virgin is nearly ready for the lake, and it is announced that a sailing vessel was on the way from New York with two steamers for the river. Everything would be ready to open the transit route in October next.

The mines in the departments of Chontales and Segovia were still attracting attention, and are, no doubt, very rich, labor and provisions cheap, and plenty of wood and water at hand for all mining purposes.

There are certainly many inducements for emigration to Nicaragua—a good government, peaceable people and protection for every kind of enterprise, and, by the re-election of Martinez as President, a certainty of peace for the next six years.

COSTA RICA.

The United States Minister at San Jose had notified the government of Costa Rica that an agent of the Transit Company had arrived in Nicaragua with $5,000, and had paid that amount, according to agreement, and that the company were now prepared to open the Transit in accordance with their contract. This notice is given to Costa Rica, as it is necessary to procure her consent to the opening of said Transit, that being her right by a treaty with Nicaragua.

PANAMA, July 26, 1862.

Invasion of the Territory of Ecuador—Shooting of an Ecuadorian Officer—Prompt Action of the Government—The Demand Made on the Authorities of Pasto—Threats to Close the South American Republics Against the Commerce of France—Railroads in Chile and Peru—Commercial Movements—Proceedings of the Chilean Congress, &c., &c., &c.

The steamer Callao arrived here on the 21st inst. from Valparaiso, touching at the intermediate ports. The dates brought by the Callao are as follows:—Port Montt, June 18, Valparaiso, July 2, Coquimbo, July 3, Caldera, July 4, Cobija, July 5; Arica, July 7, Islay, July 8, Chinchas Islands, July 10, Pisco, July 10, Callao, July 13; Paita, July 15, Guayaquil, July 17.

In addition to the mails and passengers, the Callao brings $135,061 in specie for transmission to Southampton, and an assorted cargo.

ECUADOR.

From this republic we have very important news. It appears that on the 19th of last month the troops of Pasto, belonging to General Arboleda, marched into the territory of Ecuador, in pursuit of troops under command of Colonel Erazo, of the Mosquera party, who had retreated into that republic, and that the officer in command of the forces of Ecuador, or that portion, tried to prevent their entering the State, and that in the attempt he was shot by Matias Rosero, the officer in command of Arboleda's or the Pasto forces. The government of Ecuador has organized a large force and sent to the frontier to demand of the authorities of Pasto an apology for the insult to the government for invading the territory, and also a demand to deliver to the government of Ecuador the New Granadian officer, Matias Rosero, to be tried in accordance with the present treaty existing between Ecuador and New Granada, and that, if these just demands are not acceded to, Ecuador will know how to defend her rights and honor.

If the authorities of Pasto should refuse to give up Rosero, it will place General Arboleda in a very bad position for he will then have to fight General Mosquera in his front and General Flores in his rear. Unless the government of Ecuador gets her just demands, there will not be much chance hereafter for General Arboleda.

Dr. Agustin Salazar died on the 16th of last month at Quito. Dr. S. was one of the distinguished men of the Independence War, and has occupied many high positions in his country.

PERU.

The elections in this republic having been concluded, all parties appear to have laid aside their animosities and offered their support to the new administration, to promote the public welfare and to defend American independence against the schemes of the European Powers.

Many of the South American republics advocate the closing of all the American ports against the commerce of France, on account of her policy to persist in a design to subvert the system of a government that has been freely adopted by her people. The indignation is every day increasing against France, and the sympathies of the South American republics becoming more enlisted in behalf of Mexico.

Congress would convene on the 28th. The Presidency of the Senate would be contested between Mr. Carpio and Mr. Castaneda, and the candidates for the Presidency of the Chamber of Delegates would be Mr. Delgado and Mr. Perez. This Congress will have to decide who has been legally elected Vice President of the republic.

The government have in contemplation a project to open a railroad from Lima to Jauja, but there are many obstacles in the way of realizing this grand enterprise or idea, as it will be necessary to pass over a series of mountains to reach the main chain of the Andes at a point of their greatest elevation.

In this connection I may here state that there are now only three railroad lines open in Peru, namely:—The Arica and Tacna, twenty eight and one half miles long, the Callao and Lima, eight and three-quarters miles long, and one from Lima to Chorillos.

From the following statistics you may be able to form some idea of the great resources and wealth of Peru:—

There have been shipped at the port Iquique, from January to June of the present year, 518,356 cwt. of saltpetre, which, at 14 shillings and sixpence per cwt., amounts to $2,908,510. 67,632 tons of guano have been shipped at the Chincha Islands for Europe from January to April of this year, the value of which, at twelve pounds sterling, amounts to $4,060,930.

During the same period of time there have been shipped at Callao for Europe and the United States cotton and other domestic produce to the value of $100,000.

The value of precious metals shipped at Callao the first six months of this year amounts to $2,226,660.

It is estimated that the income of Peru amounts to twenty six millions of dollars per annum.

This is an immense income for a government with a population of only two millions.

Mr. Arnaldo Marquez has been appointed Consul of the republic of Peru, to reside at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and it is stated that a naval officer of Peru would be sent as Consul to Acapulco.

CHILE.

The whole coast has been visited with a succession of gales and storms, interfering with the shipping and land communication. It still continued to rain, and all the rivers were flooded and the roads unfit for travel.

It was feared that the crops would be injured by the heavy rains.

The new Cabinet officers were expected at the capital to take charge of their respective departments.

The government has issued a circular forbidding the circulation of Bolivian dollars coined in 1860 and 1861. It has been ascertained at the mint that those of 1860 are wanting in weight 5.85 grams, and those of 1861 about 5.10 grains.

The Secretary of the Navy has made his report to Congress concerning the explorations of the ports and coast roadsteads and rivers of the Chilean province of Arauco, by Captain Senoret, which contains many items of importance for the commerce of that region. Further explorations of the rivers Bio-Bio and the Valdivia are recommended, and Congress will appropriate $20,000 for the purchase of a small steamer for that purpose.

An appropriation has also been asked for to complete the construction of the dry dock at Huiti.

The whole merchant navy of Chile consists of 259 vessels, manned by about 3,000 men and measuring 59,739 tons. The coasting trade is done by 187 of said vessels, measuring 32,000 tons, and giving employment to about 2,000 men.

The British schooner Rothay was wrecked on the south coast. She was stuck fast upon a sandy shore and no assistance could be rendered her. There was only two feet of water at high tide where she was wrecked.

The Chilean brig Cornelia, which left Valparaiso for Tongoi on the 18th of last May, has not been heard of since, and all hopes of her safety have vanished.

The French man-of-war Duguay Trouin was saluted in the port of Valparaiso on the 23d inst by the United States sloop-of-war Cyane.

The Secretary of State had been requested by members of the House of Representatives to lay before Congress all information of the course of their government concerning the invasion of Mexico by European Powers. In reply the Secretary informed them that the President of Chile had given early instructions to his Minister at Washington to confer with the United States government, and to adopt such measures as might be deemed necessary, in concert with other American Ministers at that city. He also stated that his government had sent to their Minister at London a project, to be laid before the Cabinets of England, France and Spain.

RAILROADS IN CHILE.

The Copiapo Railway extends from Caldera, on the Pacific coast, seventy-four miles inland, via Copiapo to Pabellon, whence the Copiapo Extension Railway, twenty-six miles long, extends to the Chanarcillo silver mines. This road has an altitude of four thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, and a grade of two hundred and sixty-eight feet to the mile for several miles. Some of the curves have a radius of five hundred feet. A branch of fifty three and a half miles is in course of construction by the Copiapo Extension Railway Company.

A line from Coquimbo was recently opened as far as Serena, and is in course of extension about thirty miles to the interior, to the copper mines.

From Valparaiso a line of railway has been opened for nearly one half the distance of one hundred and ten miles, to Santiago, the capital of the republic. Another line is in progress from Santiago southward to Talca—a distance of one hundred and sixty two miles—upwards of sixty miles being open.

Naval Prizes Taken into the Port of Key West.

Our latest advices from Key West give us the following prize vessels as having been taken into that port at the dates mentioned:—

July 20, 1862—Schooner Victoria, with 139 bales cotton, and schooner Ida, with an assorted cargo, both captured by the United States gunboat Mercedita, Commander Stellwagen, off the coast of the Bahama Islands, after a cruise of about ten days.

July 24—Steamer Reliance, Captain Wm H. Gladding, with 237 bales cotton, and schooner Agnes, with 78 bales. Both cargoes are mostly Sea Island cotton, and were captured by the United States gunboat Huntsville, Captain Rogers, near the Hole in the Wall. The steamer Reliance gave them a sharp two hours' chase, and only surrendered after some fourteen shots had been discharged at her from the Huntsville. Captain Gladding was formerly of the navy or revenue service, and now requites his government by running the blockade.

July 25—Sloop Elizabeth, with a cargo of assorted merchandise, captured by the gunboat Hatteras off the coast, from Sabine Pass, Texas. The Elizabeth has a portion of the cargo of a schooner captured by the Hatteras, which schooner, being unseaworthy, could not be sent to Key West.

July 26—Schooner Orion, of Kingston, Jamaica, with a small cargo of assorted merchandise, captured by the gunboat Quaker City off Cape Catoche, coast of Campeachy.

These prizes, together with some eight or ten others, are all awaiting the action of the Prize Court. The press of business in this Court has required the appointment of another commissioner, and Captain Cornelius Curtis, an old and loyal citizen, is the appointee. With this acquisition the very large amount of business before them will soon be completed.

The case of the English steamer Adela is now occupying the attention of the Court, and excites much interest. Some papers belonging to the ship were considered by some one as worth the risk and expense of stealing from the possession of the Court. At least they have disappeared.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

AUGUST 4.—The August term of the Court of General Sessions commenced at ten o'clock this morning. The calendar for the term is very light. The following cases were disposed of this morning:—

Romeo Hunter, cook on board the steamer City of New York, pleaded guilty to the indictment charging him with having committed an assault, with a knife, on Levi Robinson, on the 4th of July last. Remanded for sentence.

Elias Smith and George Bates, charged with forgery in the second degree, pleaded not guilty. The indictment set forth that on the 3d of July last Elias Smith offered a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of Woodsport, New York, to Frank McGuire, of No. 558 Broadway, in payment for a shirt. He was arrested by detective officer J. J. Kelso, in company with George Bates, in whose possession were found ten of the counterfeit bills. Sentence deferred.

Davis Epstein, alias Epstein Davis, pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him with having committed bigamy, by marrying Adele Epstein, on the 10th of August, 1850, and on the 22d of June last being again married to Margaret Lamberry, his first wife being still alive. The first marriage was celebrated by a rabbi of the Jewish church in Russian Poland, and both the parties were fully identified by Hester Tobias, at present residing in this city, and who was present at the wedding. Rev. Michael Curran, pastor of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church in this city, performed the second ceremony. Sentence deferred.

Robert Williams and Henry Jones pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging them with forgery in the second degree, in attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy. On the 18th of June last they were out riding, when Robert Williams went into a millinery store kept by a Mrs King, near the corner of Third avenue and 120th street, and asked her to change the bill, when its spurious character was detected by her husband, who had them both arrested. Sentence deferred.

The same parties also pleaded not guilty to three other indictments, charging them with having committed the same offence. Sentence deferred.

The names of the Grand Jurors were called, and, a quorum not being present, they were discharged until this (Tuesday) morning.

Deaths in Boston.

BOSTON, August 4, 1862.

Captain Charles Pearson, marine inspector, died last night of disease of the heart.

L. W. Mudge, a weigher and gauger in the Custom House, was drowned last evening at Cohasset while bathing.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, August 4—6 P. M.

To-day's bank statement compares as follows with that of last Monday:—

Week ending	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
July 26	$149,768,293	33,064,509	9,244,953	132,127,178
August 2	150,517,844	34,022,490	9,311,868	137,112,937
Increase	$749,551	957,981	66,915	4,985,759

The feature of this statement, as of the last, and indeed all the statements for several weeks, is the large increase in the deposits. With the bank deposits increasing at the rate of four and five millions a week, and the loans—which indicate the demand for money—only increasing at the rate of three-quarters of a million to a million, it is evident that we shall have a 2 or 3 per cent money market here this autumn, unless the rate of interest be prevented from declining by the offer of the government to receive money on deposit to any amount at 4 per cent per annum. If Mr. Chase wants to see money fall to its natural level, and 6 per cent bonds rise to a handsome premium, let him stop receiving deposits, or lower the rate at once to 3 per cent per annum, with a view hereafter to lowering it to 2½ or 2.

Money is generally offered to the brokers to-day at 4 per cent; we even hear of some loans at 3½, though this is below the general rates. Certificates of indebtedness are again up to 98⅝. A fresh inquiry sprung up this morning for demand notes to pay duties with, and they rose to 105½. Several heavy cargoes of goods, which were expected to arrive before the 1st, are only just coming in, and the duties will probably be heavy for some time.

Exchange and gold are rather inactive. Bankers are buying grain bills at 125 a 126, and selling their own bills at 126½ a 127½. Gold opened this morning at 115, fell off to 114⅞ at midday, and sold at 114¾ in the afternoon, and closed 114⅝ bid. There is less speculation in gold than there was, and we understand that several leading bankers are discussing the policy of declining to lend any more on gold. If this were done the speculators who are trading on the apparent depreciation of the currency would soon lose money enough to teach them a useful lesson.

There was a much better feeling in Wall street to-day. It seemed to be generally believed that movements were taking place on the peninsula and elsewhere in Virginia which would speedily set at rest the anxiety which has lately prevailed in respect to our armies, and that matters would be placed in such a shape that the reinforcements which will soon pour in will enable our generals to accomplish the suppression of the rebellion within a shorter period of time than is commonly supposed. At the morning board to-day Treasury notes advanced ⅜, Pacific Mail ⅝, Michigan Central ⅛, New York Central ⅛, Erie ⅛, Erie preferred ⅛, Rock Island ⅛, Toledo ⅜, Cleveland and Pittsburg ¼. We note a sale of Franklinite Steel Company at 5¼. This is a new concern, engaged in the business of making Franklinite iron and steel from the well known mines in New Jersey, and also in making paint from the ores. The new demand which has arisen for the paint, and the iron for iron-clad vessels, has led the proprietors to form a stock company. The par value of the shares is $10. The President of the company is Mr. James L. Curtis, the founder of the New Jersey Zinc Company. Between the boards to-day the market was firm. At the second board stocks advanced again. Erie, which rose ⅜, and Central ⅛, were the most popular shares on the list, apparently in consequence of their large earnings. The market closed steady, the following being the last quotations:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 98⅝ a 99; United States 6's, coupon, 1881, 98⅝ a 98¾; United States 5's, 1874, 85¾ a 86; Treasury notes, 7 3-10 per cent, 102¾ a 102⅞; Tennessee 6's, 49¾ a 50; Virginia 6's, 53 a —; North Carolina 6's, 65 a 67; Missouri 6's, 45½ a 45¾; American gold, 114⅝ a 114¾; Pacific Mail, 111 a 111¼; New York Central, 90⅛ a 90¼; Erie, 33⅞ a 34; do. preferred, 62⅝ a 62¾; Hudson River, 44¾ a 45; Harlem, 14½ a 14¾; do. preferred, 34¾ a 35¾; Reading, 55 a 56; Michigan Central, 59¾ a 59⅞; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 25 a 25¼; do. guaranteed, 55¼ a 55¾; Panama, 134 a 134; Illinois Central, 57¼ a 57⅜; Galena and Chicago, 67¾ a 67⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 47⅛ a 47¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 63⅛ a 63¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 78⅛ a 78⅜; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 31 a 31¼; New York Central 7's, 1876, 108 a —; Erie third mortgage bonds, 99½ a 99⅝; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 107⅝ a 108; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 95¾ a 96.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $325,000 on deposit at four per cent. The business of the office was as follows:—

Receipts	$1,575,232 53
—For customs	104,000 00
Payments	2,731,342 28
Balance	9,177,609 73

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $31,035,684 16, and the balances $1,350,462 48.

The Irving Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on demand.

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad Company for July were:—

July, 1862	$159,768 73
July, 1861	114,804 25
Increase	$44,964 50

The business of the Philadelphia Custom House for the month of July was as follows:—

	1860	1861	1862
In warehouse July 1	$901,700	1,009,718	431,258
Wareh. from foreign ports	231,784	63,934	30,955
Other districts	22,752	50,577	28,958
W'h'd'n for consumption	232,218	481,652	481,370
Transportation	13,015	8,820	4,541
Exportation	3,770	548	9,038
In warehouse July 31	967,244	1,252,000	80,349
Entered for consumption	584,577	173,871	1,080,117
Free merchandise entered	183,243	95,927	75,282
Dom produce exported	731,018	632,063	844,278

Duties.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
July	$358,840	174,037	134,597	702,540
Previous 6 mo.	1,216,272	1,470,278	870,374	1,597,413
Total	$1,575,112	1,644,463	1,004,971	2,599,953

The receipts for duties at the Boston Custom House on Thursday, the last day of the old tariff, were $105,946 87. The receipts for the month of July are said to be the largest ever taken for a single month. They amounted to $1,049,206 69, against $530,688 56 in the corresponding month of 1861.

By the Northern Light, arrived this morning from Aspinwall, $964,422 46 was received from California. Coleman's circular says:—

Our money market during the past ten days has been quiet, although we observe some demand upon stock collaterals and a continuation of the requirement noticed in our last report as resulting from the decline in Eastern bills. Accommodation rates upon short and satisfactory paper rule at 1½ a 2 per cent per month. For longer loans no change, the rates are 10 a 12 per cent per annum. Gold bars are in ample supply, and as yet the demand is quite limited. We hear of sales at 870 a 880, and leading holders, we believe, do not anticipate any important variation from these figures at present. Silver, 1 a 2 per cent discount. Exchange on the Atlantic cities is not yet entirely settled, but will probably rule at about 5 per cent discount for this steamer, unless some important change in Eastern market is announced by telegraph. Much hesitancy yet exists on the part of drawers, some still refusing to sell at less than par. Under existing exigencies great difficulty is found in negotiating commercial bills, dealers declining to purchase at better than eight per cent discount. Legal tender notes are quotable at 8 a 10 cents discount. Treasury 7 3 10s at 93 a 96. No change in sterling. Mexican dollars continue nominal and the market bare.

The imports of treasure at San Francisco were $36,984 25. The exports were:—

June 24 to July 6	$1,433,362
Previously this year	16,822,145
Total since January 1, 1862	$18,255,508
Corresponding period of 1861	20,025,022
Falling off this year	$1,770,514

Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, August 4, 1862.

$17000 U S 6's,'81,con	98¾	100 shs Pac Mail SS Co	111¾
1000 Trs 7 3 10 p n cn	101¾	60 do c	111¾
10000 do	102¾	50 Franklinite Steel Co	5¼
10000 do	102¾	10 Mich Central RR	69¾
3000 U S 6's, 1 yr cer	98¾	150 do	69¾
6000 Missouri 6's	45¾	20 Mich S & N Ia RR	24¾
2000 do	45¾	40 N Y Cen RR ..p&c	89¾
5000 Tenn 6's,'90 b60	50	10 do......p&c	90
2000 Brook'n c w l'n	103¾	50 do......p&c	89¾
10000 Erie RR 3mb,'83	99¾	350 do ...opg	90
10000 do	99¾	100 do ....p&c	90
4000 Erie RR 4th m b	90	50 do .s10.p&c	90
1000 Hud R RR 3d m	92	100 Erie RR s60	33¾
5000 Mi Cen 8 p c 1 m s b	108	100 do	33¾
2000 Tol & Wab 2d m	60¾	800 do	33¾
3000 do	60¾	400 Erie RR pref	62¼
2000 Mich Sou s f bds	99¾	10 do	62¾
2000 do	99¾	25 Panama RR	134
6000 do ..s30	99¾	60 Clev & Pitts RR	22
1000 Ill Cen RR bds	96	200 Clev & Tol RR.s30	47
1000 Ter H & A 2d m	83	100 do	47
1000 Pitts,FtW&C 2 m	76	100 Chic & Rk Isl RR	62¾
60000 American gold	115	100 do s30	62¾
10000 do	114¾	250 do	63
17 shs Bk State N Y	90	50 Chic,Bur&Qu RR	78¾
10 Commonw'th Bk	80	20 do	78
10 Penn Coal Co	97¼	40 Del, La & Wes RR	84
60 Pac M SS Co. s60	111		

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 U S 6's,'81, cou	98¾	75 shs Pac M SS Co	111¾
10000 do	98¾	60 do s30	111
3000 U S 6's,'68,cou	96¾	660 Erie RR	33¾
6000 U S 6's '74,cou	86	100 Erie RR preferred	62¾
15000 Tre 7 3 10 p c n	102¾	450 N Y Cen RR..opg	90¾
25000 do	102¾	350 do ...p&c	90¾
4000 Erie RR 3mb '83	99¾	60 Mi So & N I RR	25
1000 Pitts FtW&C 1m	92¾	25 Panama RR	134
2000 Pitts,FtW&C 2m	76¾	60 Ill Cen RR scrip	57¾
60000 Am gold	114¾	75 Mil & P du Ch 1 p	90
35000 do	114¾	20 Chic, Bur & Q RR	78¾
20 shs Ocean Bank	79	50 do ...s30	78
170 Pacific M SS Co	111¾	05 do	78¾

New York City Banks, August 2, 1862.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
America	$7,723,410	1,131,392	44,401	5,948,081
American Exch.	7,761,792	2,591,170	332,781	6,711,780
Atlantic	645,942	89,383	104,200	402,026
Broadway	3,625,858	1,178,059	320,023	4,210,566
Bull's Head	478,327	27,998	131,077	430,400
Butch & Drov.	1,560,004	147,769	204,754	1,703,007
Chatham	927,745	104,148	80,057	684,670
Chemical	2,382,119	2,463,097	91,163	6,233,827
Citizens'	910,604	90,941	159,578	723,808
City	3,251,733	2,105,440	—	5,419,274
Commerce	12,865,859	1,251,123	1,715	8,302,984
Commonwealth	1,399,095	440,964	301,708	1,568,478
Continental	3,840,004	215,785	251,057	1,974,711
Corn Exchange	2,415,705	472,052	261,721	1,823,039
Dry Dock	575,770	100,003	150,727	409,372
East River	551,033	45,095	111,792	322,680
Exchange	401,024	68,500	118,547	589,903
Fulton	1,608,207	377,858	218,910	1,827,342
Greenwich	513,857	357,718	143,030	682,060
Grocers'	491,990	54,015	49,070	539,377
Hanover	2,158,427	142,567	144,982	1,252,034
Imp & Traders'	2,377,017	314,003	215,000	2,313,435
Irving	831,396	66,816	123,667	698,300
Leather Manuf.	2,098,294	700,595	315,988	1,880,429
Manhattan	5,471,370	1,760,446	87,200	5,275,737
Manu & Merch	1,117,902	133,821	15,230	900,315
Marine	1,290,554	226,817	250,190	900,781
Market	1,904,793	258,469	243,630	1,422,115
Mechanics'	4,157,062	632,021	259,301	3,405,978
Mech & Traders'	1,092,640	193,648	153,878	1,071,156
Mech Bkg Ass.	1,053,522	144,745	85,818	825,722
Mercantile	3,065,690	526,209	6,527	3,386,473
Merchants'	6,431,076	1,783,365	160,412	6,037,759
Mer Exchange	2,455,126	215,146	139,610	1,451,733
Metropolitan	8,263,672	1,672,221	273,978	7,227,685
Nassau	1,996,438	282,581	19,648	1,645,057
New York	6,488,797	1,665,725	464,229	4,614,111
National	2,160,817	485,389	115,214	1,251,753
N. America	1,968,090	120,435	177,601	1,868,269
North River	771,194	69,013	75,235	637,078
N. Y. County	318,315	45,894	80,845	387,562
Oriental	615,909	87,135	146,598	543,320
Ocean	2,062,135	281,414	92,336	1,719,812
Park	8,053,460	3,930,942	370,078	10,773,582
People's	769,537	90,583	90,606	679,048
Pacific	1,225,174	171,923	102,017	1,140,400
Phenix	3,149,630	721,169	71,700	2,940,454
Republic	3,521,437	1,417,688	261,950	4,117,958
St. Nicholas	1,504,192	139,114	181,759	971,440
Shoe & Leather	3,167,865	306,023	407,037	2,189,898
Seventh Ward	1,285,645	309,961	151,469	1,143,618
State of N. Y.	5,272,174	893,370	242,859	5,663,602
Tradesmen's	2,122,697	179,995	219,646	1,623,340
Union	3,382,597	1,571,030	227,461	2,990,700
Total	$150,517,844	$34,022,490	9,311,868	137,112,937

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, August 4—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was quiet, and prices were unchanged, with small sales at $6 81½ for pots. Pearls were scarce and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was heavy, and the lower grades tended downwards, while all descriptions were heavy, though without change of moment in prices. The chief demand was from the local and Eastern trade. The transactions footed up about 13,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:—

Superfine State	$4 80	a	5 10
Extra State	5 20	a	5 30
Superfine Western	4 80	a	5 10
Common to choice extra Western	5 25	a	6 25
Canadian	5 25	a	8 25
Southern mixed to good superfine	5 25	a	6 90
Extra do	6 00	a	7 00
Good to choice family do	7 00	a	7 30
Rye flour	3 00	a	4 30
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 30	a	3 50

—Canadian flour was unchanged, and sales comprised about 500 a 600 bbls. at our quotations. Southern flour was quiet and sales limited to about 8,000 bbls., within the above range of prices. Rye was scarce, while prices were steady at our figures, with sales of 130 bbls. Corn meal was steady at our quotations, and in good request, with sales of 500 a 600 bbls. Wheat was heavy, with a tendency to lower rates, especially for common grades of State and Western, while prime to choice lots were firmly held at full prices. The sales embraced 95,000 bushels, at $1 24 a $1 33 for amber Iowa, $1 28 a $1 30 for red Western, $1 32 a $1 36 for amber do.—the latter figure for choice; $1 54 for a small lot of new white Kentucky, $1 13 a $1 23 for Milwaukee club and at $1 12 a $1 17 for Chicago spring. Corn was firmer, with a good demand, in part for export. The sales for the day footed up about 125,000 bushels, at 49c. a 51c. for heated, 52½c. a 55c. for Western mixed, and 56c. a 57c., the latter figure for prime choice do. Rye was scarce, while prices were rather easier. We quote Western at 78c a 80 and State at 85c. Barley and barley malt were quiet and quotations were nominal. Oats were dull and heavy at 46c a 47½c. for Western and at 48c. a 48½c. for State.

COFFEE.—The market was steady while sales were moderate, and embraced about 600 bags Rio at 22½c a 22¾.

COTTON.—There was too little doing to make a market, the sales not having exceeded 50 a 75 bales. There were few if any spinners in, while holders exhibited no signs of relaxation. In the absence of sales of moment we quote middling uplands nominal at 48½c a 49c.

FREIGHTS.—Rates exhibited no change of moment from Saturday's quotations, while engagements were moderate. To Liverpool about 30,000 bushels of wheat were engaged at 13½d. in bulk and bags, with a load or two reported at 14d. do., and about 500 bbls flour at 3s. 9d. a 3s. 10½d. To London wheat was at 14d., and 1,000 bbls. flour were engaged at 4s. A British vessel was engaged with wheat, for Cork and orders, at 14½d. Rates to Glasgow and Havre were unchanged.

HAY was in moderate demand, with sales for shipment at 55c. a 60c., and for city use at 65c a 70c.

HOLASSES was in moderate request, while prices were firm.

NAVAL STORES.—Stocks are so nearly exhausted as to impart fabulous prices to the small lots changing hands. A small sale of spirits was made at $2 34. Rosin ranged all the way from $14 25 for common (per 310 lbs.) to $16 for fine No. 1. Tar was nominal, and asking "out of sight."

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market for mess was heavy, while prime was firm, with sales of 1 200 bbls., closing at $11 a $11 12½ for the former and at $9 50 a $9 75 for prime. Beef was quite firm and in fair demand, with sales of 250 bbls at $13 a $14 for plain mess and at $14 50 a $15 for extra do. Beef hams were steady. Prime mess and bacon were dull and nominal. Cut meats were in fair demand and rather firmer for hams. The sales embraced 275 packages at 3½c. a 4½c. and hams at 5½c a 6c., the latter figure for prime quality. Lard was steady and in fair request, with sales of 600 packages at 8⅝c a 9¼c. Butter was steady and in fair demand at 11c a 18c for fair to good State in firkins, while fresh dairies in tubs were selling at about 16c. a 16½c. a 17c., the latter figure for prime. Cheese was unchanged. Prime qualities of State were firm.

SUGARS.—The market was steady but not active. The sales embraced about 600 hhds. Cubas, chiefly within the range of 8c. a 9c., and 90 hhds New Orleans were sold at 9¼c a 9⅝c. The following prices were established to day:—Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart for their refined sugars, best quality loaf sugar, 13c per lb., best quality crushed sugar, 12½c., granulated sugar, 12½c., ground sugar, 12½c., white sugar, A, 12¼c., yellow sugar, C, 11½c.

WHISKEY.—The market was heavy and lower, with sales under 100 bbls Western at 30c., and a small lot prime barrels do. was reported at 30½c.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL st., issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of the world through Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY AND CLAIM OFFICE.—ARrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions and recruiting Expenses. JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, 39 Nassau street, N. Y. opposite Post office.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND THE FIRST issue of United States demand notes bought at the highest premium by F. P. JAMES & CO., 46 Wall street.

BANK FOR SALE—AN EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL charter; banking house office furniture fitted up, iron safes, books of account, blanks, full sets of bank note plates engraved, bills printed, the organization is complete and ready for business, not a dollar of liabilities of any kind exists or ever has existed. It is an opportunity for brokers and bankers seldom or never met with, capital all paid in and very little money required; only offered for a few days. Address box 362 Post office, New York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau streets, New York.

DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1862.—THE BOARD of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent, payable on demand. THOS PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INsurance Company, No. 1 Pine street—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 8 per cent, payable on demand. JOHN R SMITH, Sec'y.

GUNBOAT MAGNOLIA.—OFFICERS AND SAILORS can have their claims for prize money, &c., promptly adjusted, by R. O. LOCKE, 20 Pine street, opposite the Custom House.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY ACcommodations [illegible] Discount Company, 57 Chatham street. Business bills promptly discounted. URWICK & KING, Agents.

OFFICIAL.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JULY 23 1862. By authority of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States approved on the 17th day of July, (instant), notice is hereby given that the first day of September next is fixed and determined upon as the day on which the "act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt" shall be put into practical operation; and any act or thing which in said act is required to be done on or before the first day of July or August, in the year 1862, shall be done on or before the first day of September, 1862 and all parts of said act having reference to said dates of the first days of July and August, 1862, shall be taken and construed as having reference to the first day of September, 1862. Collectors and assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary to put the act into practical operation will be done before the date fixed by this notice.

$500.—WANTED, TO BORROW THIS AMOUNT ON a good farm, near the city, in this State, will pay the first year's interest in advance, the loan to run two years. TRAVER, 170 Chatham street.

$2,000 TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK OR BROOKlyn improved property for one or more years, at 7 per cent. Apply to Mr. KISSAM, 30 Pine street, or 108 West Twelfth street, New York.

$4,000.—WANTED TO BORROW FOR THREE years four thousand dollars at eight per cent, on improved unencumbered real estate in Chicago, Illinois. Property cost $9,000. Address Beta, Herald office.

$30,000 WANTED—AMPLY SECURED. THE ADvertiser requires this amount to complete United States contracts, yielding over $200,000 profit. One-third interest will be given. Address J. M. F., box 1,578 city Post office.

THE MILITARY.

ATTENTION—THE NEW MILITIA LAW.—EXEMPtion Claims made out and recorded and affidavits administered, also United States Passports obtained with despatch by JOHN A. McSORLEY, notary public and commissioner, Rotunda, Custom House.

AN EXEMPTION FROM DRAFTING.—ALL PERSONS suffering from any complaint or disease, physical defect or bodily infirmity, may obtain the necessary verified certificates and exemption papers, properly drawn and filed, before August 15, 1862. Physicians' certificates being absolutely necessary, two regular physicians will be in attendance to make the required medical examination. SCOTT & COMPANY, 561 Broadway, room No. 1 (Wood's marble buildings, second floor). P. S.—Physicians may procure regular printed blank certificates from us.

DRAFTING.—MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS claiming exemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers as required by the act without delay. Printed forms now ready. Fee 25 cents. H. H. RICE, Attorney and Notary, 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

DRAFTING.—PERSONS EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty can have proper papers made out, at very small cost, by calling on CALVIN W. SMITH, No. 2 New Chambers street, corner of Chatham.

DRAFTING.—ALL PERSONS EXEMPT BY LAW ARE required to file exemption papers, properly drawn and verified, or they will lose benefit of such exemption and be enrolled. Papers improperly drawn, or not of the required legal form, are null and void. Full information given as to who are exempt and the necessary papers drawn, by SCOTT & COMPANY, 561 Broadway, room No. 1. P. S.—Owing to the number of applicants it is advisable to come early.

MILITARY EXEMPTS CAN HAVE THEIR EXEMPtion papers drawn, sworn to and filed, by calling on the subscriber. Printed blanks now ready; must be done before August 15. CHARLES NETTLETON, Notary Public, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—AFFIDAVITS OF EXEMPtion from militia duty, all complete, in the form prescribed by law, may be had of A. W. KENNEDY, Notary and Commissioner, 153 Bowery, Tradesmen's Insurance office.

PERSONS CLAIMING MILITARY EXEMPTION CAN have their papers properly drawn and sworn to before the subscriber. Fee 25 cents. None exempt without the affidavit. W. W. HEBBERD, Commissioner of Deeds, 54 William street, corner of Pine, room 17, or 105 East Seventeenth street, morning and evening.

WHO ARE EXEMPT AND WHO ARE NOT—THE new Militia Law of the State of New York, with all blank forms, returns, &c., &c., passed April 23, 1862. Price 25 cents. Published by R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., Stationers, 16 Nassau street. Sold by the stationers generally.

25 CENTS—MILITIA EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES prepared and sworn by SKIDMORE, Notary Public, 250 Madison street, and at Jefferson Market Police Court.

DENTISTRY.

CHLOROFORM RENDERED PERFECTLY HARMLESS and free from danger by its combination with Oxygen. This valuable discovery, now generally approved by the whole medical world, was made by Dr. LUTHER, Senior Dentist, who applies it daily at his rooms, 84 East Twenty-second street, for the painless extracting of teeth, to the infinite delight of his patrons. Instruments for its proper administration supplied to the profession. Send for circular.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUIT OF ENAMELLED FURNITURE, in all colors, of warranted manufacture, also solid chestnut Chamber Suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, 365 Canal street, opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WILL BUY AND PAY CASH for $500 or $1,000 worth of medium quality second hand Furniture, Carpets, &c. Any party about breaking up house, keeping may call on or address T. Mathews, 404 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN WITH A BABY one year old, would like to get a situation in a private family where she could work for her board. Good reference. Call at 601 6th av., in the shop.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST CLASS COOK and good washer and ironer. Good city reference. Can be seen for two days at last employer's, 118 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

A LADY, AGED 29 YEARS, WISHES A PLEASANT situation of some kind, is an excellent, prudent housekeeper, cheerful and refined; would like to go to Europe, no objection to children. Persons wishing the services of a first class lady may address, for one week, O. C. Allen, station D.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW WISHES THE SITUATION of housekeeper. A widower's family preferred. Call at 177 West 20th st.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES ENGAGEMENTS BY THE day, week or month. Address, for three days, Dressmaker, box 183 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do housework in a private family. She is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, has no objection to go in the country. Best of reference. Call at No. 9 5th st., near the Bowery.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, is a good cook and would do the washing and ironing of a small private family; understands bread and pastry. Best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 137 West 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs., front basement.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, WHO is a first class dressmaker, would like to engage with some lady to go out of town for a month, also understands making boys' and girls' clothes. Call at or address 483 3d av.

A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Has good country reference. Can be seen at 273 1st av., near 17th st.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Good references. No objection to travel. Call at 231 6th av., near 18th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a competent person and understands her business thoroughly. Can give the best of city reference. Call at 79 West 24th st., near 6th av.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO GENEral housework or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at 96 West 19th st., rear building, third door, between 6th and 7th avs.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF ACCOMPANYING A LADY or family with children to Europe, also speaks French, German and English fluently. Address Mrs. W. D., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, BY A RESPECTable young girl, or is willing to do general housework; best of reference can be given. Apply at her present situation, 231 Court st., South Brooklyn.

A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as chambermaid and waitress, best city reference. Can be seen for two days at 89 Perry st., first floor.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL, ABOUT LEAVING THE city, would like to travel to any part of Europe as lady's maid; is accustomed to travelling; no objection to taking care of children, good reference can be given. Call for one week at 43 3d av., northeast corner.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN wishes a baby to wet nurse at her home, has just lost her baby, a month and ten days old, has good reference. Call at 201 West 31st st., near 9th av.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AND CHILD 9 YEARS OLD, wishes a situation in the country, to do general housework. good reference given. Call at 96 West 20th st., near 6th ave.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework for a small private family, has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 95 West 19th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at 255 West 23d street.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children or to do plain sewing, first class reference can be given. Call at No. 9 5th st., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work or up stairs work; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference. Call at 30½ King st., rear.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A PLACE AS CHAMBERmaid and waiter; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at 221 West 20th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to do chamberwork and waiting, and the other to cook, wash and iron or do general housework. Have good city reference. Call at 123 East 29th st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at the millinery store 676 6th av.

AS A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID, or to take care of children, by a respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her business, no objection to city or country. Can be seen for one day at 111 West 32d st., third floor, front room.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WILL GO OUT BY the day. Call at 373 2d av., above 23d st.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small private family, no objection to the country. Inquire for two days at 529 Columbia st., South Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as cook and good baker, no objection to assist in washing and ironing or to go a short distance in the country, good reference can be given. Apply at 174 West 32d st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS FIRST class laundress or chambermaid, or would take entire charge of a young baby. Can be seen at her present employer's, 137 Macdougal st.

A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN WOULD TAKE A BABY to wet nurse at her own house, or would go out to wet nurse, best of reference given; her baby is only three weeks old. Apply at 172 Mulberry st., in the rear, second floor.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, WITH good recommendations wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. For particulars inquire at 82 St. Mark's place.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as cook in a private family, she thoroughly understands her business has no objection to assist in the washing if required. Has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen at 87 West 33d st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

A GOOD COOK AND BAKER DESIRES A SITUation, understands her business in all respects; best city references. Call for two days at 335 3d av., between 25th and 27th sts.

A FIRST CLASS COOK WISHES A SITUATION, IS an excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands soups, jellies and game; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen till engaged at 172 West 32d st., near 6th ave.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter, or would do general housework in a small private family. Call at 244 Henry st., corner Pacific, Brooklyn, where she can be seen for two days.

A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUATION FOR A young girl, who lived with her two years taking care of her only and beloved child, she is kind, honest, faithful and particularly attached to children. Any one requiring a good nurse, by applying at 314 Mott st., in the store, can get one, would travel with a lady. The most respectable references. Ask for Kate.

A HEALTHY YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, 20 YEARS of age, with a breast of good milk, wants a baby to nurse at her residence, 201 East 16th st., up stairs.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and seamstress, or cook, washer and ironer, good reference. Apply for two days at 312 East 15th st., between avs. B and C.

A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress who understands bread and butter; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at 54 West 11th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family or a boarding house by a respectable woman, good reference. Call at 98 Christopher st., near Bleecker.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO do general housework, or to wash and iron, is a good plain cook, good reference given. Call at 75 Charlton st., first floor, in the rear.

A WELCH PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good city references. Call for two days at 74 West 24th st., near 6th av., top floor, back room.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION TO DO general housework, or as chambermaid, or to take care of children; city reference. Call at 67 Stanton st., Brooklyn, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid in a small private family, can do general housework, has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference given from her last employer. Call for four days from 10 to 4 o'clock at 310 Thompson st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress and to take care of children, is willing and obliging, best of reference. Can be seen at 357 3d ave., corner of 27th st., over the candy store.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as chambermaid or to tend children; would do the general housework of a small family; best of references given. Inquire at Mr. O'Neill's, Flushing ave., three doors west of Bedford ave., East Brooklyn.

A FIRST CLASS COOK DESIRES A SITUATION; can furnish references from some of the first families; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, no objection to the country. Call at 116 First street, near avenue A, second floor, front.

AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN A gentleman's family, has lived over six years in her last place, has good city reference, no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at 290 6th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron or do housework in a small family, no objections to the country. Call at 115 East 28th st., first floor, up stairs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as nurse and seamstress, can also make ladies' and children's dresses, has nearly four years' reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at 165 3d ave.

A SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN EXCELLENT girl, to do sewing, light chamberwork and take care of children. Address George Canfield, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron, is willing to do general housework in a small family, has no objection to go in the country; can give good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 89 6th av., near 8th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general housework, or cook, wash and iron in a small family, best city reference given. Can be seen for two days at 25 Rivington st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family; is a good cook washer and ironer; or to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 390 Fulton av., Brooklyn, between Cumberland st. and Carlton ave.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; five years city reference given. Call at 129 West 21st st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GERMAN girls, for general housework or to cook. Apply at 340 7th av., third floor.

TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS WISH SITUATIONS IN a private family, one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good city reference; no objection to the country, would go together or separate. Call for two days at 158 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook and laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country. Call at 173 West 28th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid, or would travel. Good reference. No objection to the country. Call at 46 West 10th st., corner of Waverley place, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A SITUATION as seamstress, understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, no objections to the care of growing children or the country. Best of city reference. Call at 19 Main street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family. Good city reference given. Can be seen for two days at 17 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO COOK, WASH AND iron, by a young woman who has been accustomed to kitchen work for the last seven years, understands all kinds of meats and poultry, is a good baker. Call at 346 6th av., in rear, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS first rate cook, washer and ironer, would go as laundress, or do chamberwork and plain sewing, has the best of city reference. Can be seen at 114 Court st., opposite Bergen st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, or to do general housework; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 10 Carroll st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, 15 YEARS old, a situation to attend children and assist in light housework. Address box 103 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY A situation as wet nurse, can come well recommended. Can be seen for three days in Henderson's office, Nassau st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, a situation, as wet nurse. First class doctor's reference given. Call for one week, from 7 till 3, at 321 South Second st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS HOUSEKEEPER OR nurse, by a widow lady. References exchanged. Apply personally or address Mrs. Field, No. 230 West 42d st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; no objection to go in the country; good reference given. Call for two days at 201 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION; understands cooking and all kinds of pastry, no objections to a boarding house; has good reference. Can be seen until suited at 63 Grand st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, as seamstress and nurse, or to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 88 Forsyth st., in the rear, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman in the care of infants and in bringing them up by hand, best of city reference. Call at 330 West 16th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash or iron, or would do general housework in a small family; no objection to city or country, wages not so much an object as a good home. Three years' city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 201 West 26th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, in New York or Brooklyn, good city reference if required. Can be seen for two days at 204 Court st., Brooklyn, in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework or to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 117 West 26th st., room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small private family. The best city reference given. Call for two days at 239 Mulberry st., front house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, will do chamberwork and needlework, or take care of children and do needlework; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at 160 East 31st st., near 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL HOUSE worker, by a smart, tidy servant, with good reference, either in city or country, at moderate wages, is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook. Apply at 121 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, a baby to wet nurse, at her own house, having lost her child. References exchanged. Apply at 67 Union st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at or address 112 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at 534, corner of Columbia and Carroll sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at the corner of Park and Hudson avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family or boarding house, has good references, has lived four years in one place. Can be seen for two days at 249 Adams st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework, in the city or country, is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, obliging, economical and trusty, and will try to please, at moderate wages. Apply at 345 Fulton st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress and to take care of children. Also, by a girl 17 years of age, to assist in the nursery, wages not so much an object as a home. Apply at 125 West 27th st. until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small private family, has good city references. Call for two days at 235 East 13th st., between 1st ave. and ave. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, is a good baker and also an excellent pastrycook. No objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 136 East 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding house; wages not so much an object as a good, permanent situation. Can be seen for two days at 212 East 19th st., corner of 1st ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, is willing and obliging and kind to children; good city reference if required. Call at 12 Clarkson st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework or chambermaid and to take care of children in a private family, the best of reference given. Inquire for two days at 148 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO chamberwork or general housework in a small family. Call for two days at 36 4th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS seamstress, can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamberwork or wait on young ladies in a private family in country or city; good reference. Can be seen all the week in Classon av., four doors on the south side of Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or to cook, wash and iron, no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of city reference given. Call at 309 Madison st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country, good city reference. Call at 39 West 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young lady, of great respectability, as chambermaid or to do plain sewing, is willing to make herself generally useful, a home is more of an object than wages. Can be seen at 108 3d ave., for one day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, lately landed, a situation to do general housework in a small family, is a first rate washer and ironer, is willing and obliging, and is not afraid of work. Call at 322 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

THE TRADES.

AN ENGINEER WANTED—IN A PRINTING OFFICE; must be a competent machinist, and well recommended as to honesty, capability and temperate habits. Address E. R., Herald office, stating what wages would be satisfactory.

A GOOD PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, WHO HAS had a great deal of experience in railway construction (bridges, buildings and plants) and machinery in general, is in want of a situation, either designing or carrying out works. Those in want of such a person please address No. 27, French's Hotel, N. Y.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION—A SINGLE MAN, who knows his business; also the care of horses, ploughing, milking, &c. Has city reference. Terms moderate. Address Gardener, box 152 Herald office.

PHOTOGRAPH OPERATOR WANTED—AT CARY'S Photograph Gallery 371 Canal street.

TO COOPERS.—WANTED, TEN HANDS TO MAKE large and small iron bound work. None but good hands and men of steady habits need apply to J. G. Chapman, 21 North 1st st., Williamsburg.

UPHOLSTERER.—WANTED, A GOOD PRACTICAL upholsterer, one who can do little jobs in the cabinet line, repairing, &c. To a good man a steady situation the year round. Apply to Frederick Clark, 130 Broadway, near Cedar st.

WANTED—A MACHINIST AND FIVE KEY MAKERS in a lock factory. The machinist must be accustomed to making small tools. Apply to S. Andrews, 11 Walker st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CARVER, COOK AND waiter girl, none need apply but those who understand their business thoroughly. Apply at 73 William st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, AT Vaughan's Gallery, 228 Bowery where the best cartes de visites in the city are made. 228 Bowery.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS—THE NE PLUS ULTRA PRIZE PACKAGE now ready surpasses all others in quality and quantity of contents, pays large profits to agents, in addition to which we offer a premium by which their profits are nearly doubled. Send for our new circular. We also publish the
NATIONAL TAX LAW,
full and complete, at $2 50 per hundred.
HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman street, N. Y.

AGENTS—WE OFFER YOU A
VALUABLE PRIZE.
And you can easily make $15 per day by selling our new and unequalled Prize Packages they are the largest, latest, best and cheapest ever sold, and our prizes to agents are alone a great inducement. Each of our packages contains more real good articles than any two others. Send for circulars containing particulars of extra inducements. S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street. Largest and oldest prize package house in the world.

AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN EVERY town in the country, to sell our Union Crystal Cement for Strainers and twelve other new and quick selling articles. Our agents are making twenty dollars per week.
RICHARDS & CO., 435 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS.—THE NEW TAX AND TARIFF
LAWS COMBINED.
PRICE ONLY FIVE CENTS.
The only book containing these two important laws.
WHOLESALE, $2 50 PER HUNDRED.
Agents wanted. Copies mailed for 5 cents.
S. C. RICKARDS & CO., Publishers, 102 Nassau st.

A YOUNG, EXPERIENCED COACHMAN WANTED—One who perfectly understands his business, none other need apply. Address Coachman, box 111 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—CALL FOR TWO DAYS AT 631 6th ave.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT YOUNG man in the retail business in Jersey City. Address McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton st., stating full particulars, with reference, for two days.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—APPLY IN THE STORE, corner of James and Madison streets, after 10 o'clock.

GERMAN SALESMAN WANTED—IN A LARGE RETAIL dry goods store, must understand the general dry goods business, speak German and English, and have good reference. Address Brown, box 130 Herald office.

GOOD HANDS WANTED—TO WORK ON OSTRICH and fancy feathers, at 44 Lispenard st.

LANDSMEN, SEAMEN, BLACKSMITHS, CARPENTERS, cooks and stewards, always wanted for whaling, merchant and navy ships, at 87 West st., corner of Albany, opposite pier 12, North river. Outfits furnished.
HENRY JAMES, Agent, N. Y.

TO AGENTS.—FOR THE BEST UNION PRIZE STATIONERY packet, send to Wells. Agents are making from $5 to $10 a day. For terms, &c., address J. O. Wells, 165 William street, N. Y., manufacturing depot for Union and plain stationery.

WANTED—AN HONEST BUSINESS MAN, AS TREASURER for the best money making business in America; will clear $5,000 this summer. A good man having $200, and willing to travel, can apply to Mr. Shaw, 103½ Greene st.

WANTED—IN A HAT STORE, AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, honest boy, who is willing to make himself generally useful. One who resides with his parents preferred. Address, in own handwriting, Hats, Herald office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE house, who understands every branch of his business thoroughly, and who will not object to living a short distance in the country the year round. Best of references required. Apply to H. No. 62 Fifth Avenue Hotel, between nine and ten o'clock Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, OF 16 OR 18 YEARS, TO work in a first class grocery store, must have some experience and be well recommended. Apply to Thomas Wheen & Son, corner of 10th st. and 1st av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN A hotel office; wages $6 per month and board and washing. Address Hotel, box 205 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY CAPABLE OF writing French, in a commission shipping house. Address the applicant's handwriting box No. 3 Post office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business. Must have good reference. Apply at the desk in Herald office, between 12 and 1 o'clock this day.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY GROCERY STORE, A young man acquainted with the business. Address, stating references and where last employed, M. & Co., Herald office.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, 2 CONDUCTORS, 3 porters, clerk for a shipping office, 2 express drivers, 4 girls to travel, 2 boys for trades, clerk for a steamboat, timekeeper for a sawmill. Wages $10 per week. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLESALE grocery store to make himself generally useful, one who is not afraid to work. Apply to Millerd & Sturdevant, 56 Vesey st.

WANTED—IN A FLOUR AND GRAIN BROKER'S office, an active young man, 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a good hand, a good opportunity to learn the business. Address B. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN A LIGHT EVENING business, one having from $30 to $50 in cash to deposit with his employer as a security for faithfulness, none others need apply. Address, to-day, Evening Business, box 160 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN A FIRST CLASS grocery store, also a young man to drive a wagon. Apply at 131 Fulton st., Merchants' Clerks' Registry office. Situations procured. No commission in advance. Reference to first class houses. Established 1856.

WANTED—A SMART MAN TO ACT AS AGENT TO go to Patterson, N. J., one with from $300 to $500, who is willing to work, can make money. None others need apply. Apply at 263 Greenwich st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN WISHING TO GO TO SEA. Voyages to all parts of the world in the merchant service, United States Navy and whaling service. Apply at

WANTED—A DAY PORTER IN A HOTEL; ONE WHO is accustomed to work with carpenter's tools, repairing locks, &c. Apply at the Frankfort House, 2[illegible] William st.

WAITERS.—TWO EXPERIENCED WAITERS ARE wanted at 20 Dey st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD WAITERS, WHO thoroughly understand their business, those who have worked in hotels in Europe preferred. Apply at the Brevoort House, from 10 to 12.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS tending bar. Apply at the Club House, corner of Hudson av. and Sands st., Brooklyn.
C. T. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

1,000 LABORERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TO work on the Lehigh canal, between Easton and Mauch Chunk, Pa., wages $1 25 per day. Call at 111 Broadway (Trinity Buildings), room 49, second floor, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., or along the line of the canal.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT THE LARGE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—APPLY for good, civil, capable servants, corner of Eleventh st. and Sixth ave. German, Scotch, Irish, American and Protestant women, to suit all. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for good girls.

A COOK WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business, to assist in washing and ironing, a Protestant preferred. Apply at 40 Beach st. for two days.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES CAN LEARN AN ELEGANT business for $2, whereby a good living can be made, can be done at home. This is no humbug. Apply at 483 Broadway, room 10, third floor. Office hours from 10 till 6 o'clock.

GIRL WANTED FOR THE COUNTRY—A LADY wishes to take a girl with her this afternoon, to do general housework, fair wages and a good home. Apply at 102 West 30th st., this forenoon.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, good hands will find steady employment and liberal wages will be given, girls taken to learn and paid while learning. Apply at 91 Reade st., up stairs.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, AN INDUSTRIOUS, active woman; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Also one as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at 161 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER GIRL, TO ASSIST IN the washing and ironing, must be clean and tidy. Good city reference required. None need apply except competent waitresses. Apply at 207 West 32d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY SPEAKING FRENCH and English, to attend in an embroiderer's store, one knowing that kind of business preferred, the best of reference required. Apply at De Perceval's, 657 Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SOME CRAPE COLLAR makers. None but good hands need apply. To such constant work will be given. Apply at room 19, second door, 429 Broadway, between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SERVANT, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for the country; one who understands plain cooking; a German girl preferred. Address J. B. F., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (ONE who is agreeable) in a gentleman's private office (must be capable of writing an average fair hand) to act as copyist when required. Address with full particulars E. S. De Hart, Wall st., New York Post office.

WANTED—A COOK FOR THE COUNTRY; EXPERIENCED and well recommended; must assist in the washing and ironing. Apply this day (Tuesday) from 10 till 11, at 52 West 25th st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE GIRL, TO COOK, WASH and iron, with the best of reference from her last place. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 14 South 6th st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON MACHINES FOR covering skirt wire. Apply to C. F. Blake, 15 Spruce st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT NURSE to take charge of three children; family now in the country, must be ready to go forthwith. Only such as understand perfectly the care of children may call, with references, at 53 West 14th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SERVANTS, THIS DAY in Brooklyn; cooks, laundresses, chambermaids nurses and girls for housework. These places are all in first class families, in city and country, and who pay the highest wages. Apply to Mr. CHISTOPHER, 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn. Servants sent for.

WANTED—AT NO. 666 FOURTH ST., FOR A SMALL family, a German girl, must be a good plain cook, good washer and ironer and bring reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN ELIZABETH, N. J., a tidy girl as chambermaid, seamstress and laundress, and to mind children. Apply at 54 Maiden lane, between 8½ and 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A STRONG, HEALTHY PERSON OF education, about 30 years of age, to assist in taking care of an invalid; a foreigner, Scotch or English, who can play or sing, will be preferred. The advertiser can be seen at the Astor House this morning, from 9 to 11 A. M. Inquire of the porter, at the ladies' entrance, Vesey st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; ONE to assist in the washing and ironing, and make herself generally useful, best of city references required. Apply for one day at 199 Henry st.

WET NURSE WANTED.—A HEALTHY WOMAN, OF good character with plenty of milk. Apply at 29 24 place, South Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bartender, understands everything that belongs to the business, can bring the best of city reference. Call for two days on William H. Duggan, 102 South First st., Williamsburg.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION, IN TOWN or country; he understands gardening, the management of horses and the general duties of a farm servant, is willing to make himself useful in any employment. Can be seen at his former employer's, with whom he lived two years, at 201 West 23d st., for two days.

A MAN OF GOOD EDUCATION AND SOLID CHARACTER, with an honorable career in the European trade, wishes a situation in a respectable house, can correspond in the French and German languages, salary not a matter on, if his services are of some value. Address Charles, 83 Franklin st.

A YOUNG GERMAN MARRIED MAN WISHES A situation as coachman and gardener and his wife as cook, she also perfectly understands washing and ironing. Fifteen years' unexceptionable reference given. Inquire at 70 Barclay st., corner of Greenwich, in the basement.

BARKEEPER'S SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, wanted—By a young man with excellent reference, and security if necessary. Address Marion, Madison square Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO WORK in a grocery store, tend bar, drive a horse and wagon, or would make himself generally useful in any business; best of reference given. Apply at 216 East 16th st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE OLD country, a situation as waiter or porter in a hotel, restaurant or dining rooms, has had 13 years experience. Call on, or address G. M., 139 Orchard st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE, a situation in a newspaper office or publishing house, or as shipping and corresponding clerk, in a good and rapid writer, best of reference given. Address Dispatch, box 103 Herald office.

$100.—THE ADVERTISER WILL GIVE THE ABOVE amount to any person who will procure him a clerkship either in the army or navy. Address Clerk, box 170 Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE FILLE FRANCAISE POUR faire le menage dans une famille francaise. S'adresser au 14 East 38th st.

UN JEUNE ALLEMAND, AGE DE 21 ANS, CONNAISSANT la correspondence francaise et allemande, et etant muni des principes de la langue anglaise et la tenue des livres en partie double, cherche un engagement. On est prie de s'adresser a B. Q., Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST.—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a black and tan altered Dog, to the grocery store, northwest corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

FOUND—IN MADISON STREET, NEAR JACKSON, a sum of Money, which the owner can have by proving the same to the sexton of St. Mary's church, corner of Ridge and Grand streets.

FOUND—A SAILING BOAT, WITH OARS, &C. WHOever can prove to be the owner may call at A. Arent's, and pay expenses, Hassing's upon the Hudson, Westchester county.

FOUND—IN OLD SLIP, A WALLET, CONTAINING A small amount of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
E. P. BUCK & CO., 29 South street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, IN FIRST AVENUE, between First and Second streets, a lady's Profile Cameo Pin. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 8 First avenue, it being the gift of a deceased relative.

LOST—IN A HOUSTON STREET STAGE, ON WEDNESDAY afternoon last, a set of Account Books. $10 will be paid by returning them to stand No. 18 Washington market, in the forenoon.

LOST—IN GOING FROM THE CORNER OF FULTON street and Broadway to the City Hall or Broadway and Forty-second street stage, a Parcel, containing 2¾ yards of Cloth. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery at 201 East Fortieth street.

LOST—SUPPOSED IN A BROADWAY AND WALL street stage, a bunch of Keys. The finder will receive a liberal reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving them at 76 West Twenty-seventh street.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, IN THE SIXTH Avenue cars (car No. 41), near Twenty eighth street, a lady's Steel Purse, containing money. The finder will be liberally rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner. Any information concerning the said purse will be thankfully received by Mrs. A. Mahon, 833 Seventh avenue, near Forty-eighth street.

LOST—TWO BANK BOOKS; ONE ON BLEECKER Street Bank, No. 217 402, the other on the Union Dime Savings Institution, No. 7,491. Apply to MORITZ SILBER, 429 Canal street, corner of Varick.

LOST—ON FRIDAY OR SATURDAY, AUGUST 1 OR 2, a gold Sleeve Button, with the letter M engraved on it. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with the subscriber, at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., 84 Broadway.
G. A. MIDDLEBROOK.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, THE 2D INST., TWO CERTAIN Promissory Notes, one made by P. McAnally, dated May 28, 1862, payable to his own order, two months after date, for $40; the other made by D. Strain, dated May 28, 1862, payable to his own order, sixty days after date, for $35. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning them to Thos. Lynch, No. 7 Cedar street.

LOST—YESTERDAY (MONDAY), FROM NO. 8 BREVOORT place, Tenth street, a black and tan Terrier, of medium size; had on a small chain collar, with the name and address of the owner. On returning him to the above address the finder will be suitably rewarded.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES, viz.—Freeman and Simpson's note, dated July 23, six months, for $978 69, payable to their own order at the Park Bank, also, Frederick Wright's note, dated July 2, six months, Robin's note, dated July 20 six months, for $344 66, payable at the Marine Bank, and D. M. Hollister's note, dated June 2, six months, for $332 77, payable at 147 Duane street. All payable to the order of Jacob Wilkinson & Son, and not endorsed. Said notes were mailed to Albany, on Wednesday, July 30, and failed to reach their destination. All persons are hereby forbidden to receive or negotiate them, payment having been stopped. JACOB WILKINSON & SON, 130 Pearl street, New York and 12 State street, Albany.
August 2, 1862.

STOLEN.—DRAFTS, £100 AND £185, 90 DAYS' SIGHT, drawn by Lameyer & Co., Mayaguez, Puerto Rico order Fred. Huth, London, favor Alexander Decastro. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

REWARDS.

DROWNED—ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, WHILE IN A small boat, by coming in collision with steamer Thos. E. Hulse, in the North river, John McGowan, aged 15 years. Had on light calico shirt, blue pants and shoes. Any one giving information as to the recovery of the body will be suitably rewarded by his father, Patrick McGowan, 61 Mulberry street, N. Y.

$3 REWARD.—DOG LOST, OR GIVEN AWAY BY ONE who had no authority, on Friday June 27, black, with white breast, tail cut, very short, answers to the name of Fannie. Return to 145 East Twelfth street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY FORENOON, IN the vicinity of the Astor House, or between that and Tryon row, a small Portemonnaie, containing six $5 notes. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at the Astor House.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, JULY 31, IN Eldridge street, between Canal and Grand streets, a Gold Watch and Chain. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at 56½ Eldridge street. No questions asked.

$15 REWARD—FOR A BULL DOG, LOST FROM the stable of 3f Union place, corner of Sixteenth street and Broadway. The above reward will be paid on the return of the dog to the above place.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING FROM THE CORNER of Wall street and Broadway to Wall and William streets, four $50 United States Treasury notes, wrapped in a note. The note is of no use to any one but the owner, payment being stopped. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 38 Wall street, basement.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF JULY 31, in Fiftieth street, opposite the house No. 223, a gold, eight day, double cased Watch, made in London by Mathes & Brothers. Also a gold long Chain, a Pocket Knife and a Panama Hat, large size. The above reward will be paid to the finder on leaving them at the office No. 20 Cedar street, first door.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, ON the stoop of house No. 89 Crosby street, a Pocket-book containing a sum of money. The owner being a poor man will give the above reward to any person who will return the same to the above number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSORTED STAMP HOLDERS (SECURED),
For bills, currency and postage stamps.
30 cents; free by mail. Agents wanted.
SCHONBERG & CO., 60 Beaver street, N. Y.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT IS TRULY A friend in need, and every family should have it at hand.—Hartford Courant. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter. Sold everywhere.

FRANKLINITE STEEL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

The Franklinite Iron Ore cures both red and cold short qualities of iron. It may be used in puddling and blast furnaces, and it adds at least 50 per cent to the strength of the product.

Contracts can now be made to deliver the Company's Franklinite Ore on the Morris Canal, at Woodport, or at Jersey City.

The Company's works are now manufacturing the genuine article of Brown Zinc Paint, known as the Franklinite Paint, which can be obtained of the authorized agents of the Company. EDW. H. DUNBAR, Superintendent,
Office of the Company, 54 William street, second floor.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT ASTONISHINGLY low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, 109 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, and 54 First avenue, near Third street, N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PANTALOONS CLEANED AND PRESSED (ANY COLOR) in two days equal to new, for half a dollar, by J. HENRY, No. 8 Carmine street, three doors from Sixth ave.

SOLDIERS OR RELATIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, for $1, will send, in comprehensive form, a collection of all the United States official information known to this day, worth to those concerned, from $100 to $150. Address Robert Carter, New York City Post office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR FOR THE Union, by one of our most popular authors. A thrilling, truthful history of the most gigantic of human struggles, in two royal octavo volumes, 450 pages each, elegantly and profusely illustrated, and produced in the finest style of the art. It will be just the history for the people. Sold only by subscription. Agents can secure exclusive territory, and commence their canvass at once. For terms, &c., address JOHN G. WELLS, 165 William street, N. Y.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR NATURAL HISTORY of Generation, by Dr. F. Hollick, Author and Lecturer, colored plates, price $1, for which it will be sent free by post to any address. Direct T. W. Strong, publisher, 98 Nassau street, New York. Dr. H.'s office, 569 Broadway; hours 10 till 2 daily, except Sundays; box 3,606 Post office.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

SEGARS.—SPECULATORS, DEALERS AND SUTLERS can procure Havana, Domestic and German Segars, at very low prices, at the Segar agency, 17 Broadway, up stairs.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, &C.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER ON THE

PREVALENCE AND IMPORTANCE OF

PULMONARY DISEASES

ON CHRONIC CATARRH AND OZENA.

ON DIPHTHERIA AND SORE THROAT.

ON CHRONIC LARYNGITIS

ON THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF CHRONIC

BRONCHITIS AND ITS TREATMENT

BY INHALATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

When we reflect on the indisputable fact that, of all the manifold diseases which afflict humanity, there is none so frequent in its occurrence, or so fatal in its issue as Pulmonary Consumption, and consider that it occurs at all ages and in every station of life, we shall begin rightly to comprehend the importance of increasing our knowledge of the nature of this disease, and of devising some more efficient means of arresting its progress and promoting its cure. So long as the people remain ignorant of the causes which produce Consumption and of the symptoms which mark its first stealthy and insidious approaches, we cannot hope that any timely steps will be adopted for its prevention, or that those who are unhappily struck by the fatal arrow will be spared the sufferings and the danger arising from confirmed disease of the lungs.

That this want of information does exist among the people cannot be denied. However well informed they may be on politics, government, mechanism and trade, they are, as a rule, compelled to confess themselves utterly ignorant of the laws of health, and of the principles on which prevalent and dangerous diseases ought to be combated and removed. In a word, the art of preserving life by the prevention of disease, is regarded as entirely secondary to the acquisition of wealth, and the latter may almost be said to bound the aspirations of the popular mind.

Now, clearly, this evil ought to be removed, and this can only be effected by exposing it through those public journals which the people read from day to day, and to which they naturally look for information on all the current events of the times. Medical men must cast off the disguises, and lay aside the mystery, by which it has too long been their custom to mask everything pertaining to the healing art, and stand forth as teachers of the people. Plain, practical essays on Physiology, Hygiene and Medicine, will advance this cause of science, diffuse useful knowledge, and incalculably benefit all classes of society.

But however this may be viewed by the non progressive of my professional brethren, I purpose to resume the good work by contributing everything which I deem valuable to the people in regard to that important class of diseases to which my practice is exclusively confined, leaving to others the duty of following my example with reference to other maladies. I am strengthened and sustained in this resolution to write for the information of the people by the example of one of the highest and brightest ornaments of my profession, whose words I take great pleasure in quoting. Sir James Clark, physician in ordinary to the Queen of England, in the preface to his valuable work on "Consumption and Scrofula," observes—"The total inefficacy of all means hitherto adopted for diminishing the frequency or reducing the mortality of this class of disease is of itself sufficient inducement to us to seek for some other method of remedying the evil." * * * "I cannot but be aware of the great difficulties which present themselves to the accomplishment of my views of prevention, and that these can never become generally applicable until the public are fully impressed with the necessity of attending to them." And again he says, it being "probable that my work, from the importance and general interest of the subject, will pass into the hands of the public, I have endeavored to divest my language as much as possible of technical terms."

In these extracts three facts are made apparent, which I wish very particularly to press upon the attention of the public.—First, the admission that the usual treatment by the stomach has utterly "failed to diminish the frequency or reduce the mortality" of pulmonary diseases, and that we can only hope for cure by adopting "some other method of remedying the evil." Second, that we can never hope to prevent consumption until the public is impressed with the importance of attending to our precepts; and, third, that Sir James Clark wrote and published a book for the information and guidance of the people, and divested his language of "technical terms" that they might the better understand it.

Now, what I propose to do in this series of letters, to which this is the introduction, is to describe in plain, untechnical language, the nature, causes and symptoms of diseases of the throat and lungs, embracing catarrh, ozena, sore throat, diphtheria, bronchitis, asthma and consumption—to point out an improved method of treatment for their cure, and at the same time to impress the public with the paramount importance of understanding that these several diseases are but links in the same chain, and that the only security against consumption lies in the prompt and radical treatment of those catarrhs and throat affections in which it takes its rise. If these are allowed to remain, disease of the lungs will inevitably follow.

In giving my professional views to the world, I prefer the public newspapers to the usual method of book publication. I am induced to do so by the knowledge that no circulation which could be obtained for a book would approach that which is at once secured by their publication in the metropolitan journals.

It will, no doubt, be remembered that in 1853 I introduced into the United States the practice of treating pulmonary diseases by breathing or inhaling medicines into the lungs, whereby the remedy was applied to the very seat of the disease. The benefits conferred by that treatment have been attested by thousands of grateful witnesses from every part of the Union, and in again calling the attention of the American people to it, I cannot mention a more significant fact than that during those years in which my practice was the largest the mortality from consumption in this city steadily diminished, until the City Inspector's reports showed a decrease of upward of thirty per cent, being a salvation of more than one thousand lives a year.

As I have now again resumed the active duties of my profession, which were interrupted by failing health, induced by the arduous labors of practice, I believe the free and full discussion of the subjects mentioned in this letter will be productive of much good, and, while I cannot, on the one hand, pretend to any Quixotic disinterestedness, I can, on the other, most heartily adopt the language of Sir Charles Scudamore, when calling the attention of the people of England to this same subject—"It is not on selfish grounds that I advocate the practice. What concerns my reputation is personal and transient, and of little moment—what relates to science and the interests of mankind is for all ages and of inestimable importance."

ON COLDS, CATARRH AND OZENA.

SIR—In considering the causes which gradually undermine the strength of the lungs and produce consumption, I shall begin with colds, as these are, of all causes, the most important. When we are exposed to wet feet, to drafts of air, to sleeping in damp sheets, or to insufficient clothing, a sense of chilliness is experienced, followed by oppression of some of the organs of the body. This is a "cold." It may be slight and soon pass off, or severe and end in fatal inflammation. A cold always [illegible] oppression of some one organ, and any organ in the body may be its seat.

We distinguish colds by the part affected. Hence, we have a "cold in the head," or influenza—a "cold in the nose," or catarrh—a "cold in the throat or quinsy—a "cold in the chest," or bronchitis.

By a catarrh is meant a congested and inflamed condition of the mucous membrane lining the nostrils, generally produced by colds, but often caused by dust and other irritating matters in the air. We breathe through the nose, hence its mucous membrane is more liable than any other part to injury from sudden changes in the temperature of the air, and from irritating and noxious impurities floating in it. In nine cases out of every ten the first indication of our having taken cold is a sense of stuffing in the nose. The mucous membrane swells until it completely closes the passage. If we now examine the lining of the nostrils we find it red, puffed up and very irritable. Attempt to force the air through the nose and the effort excites sneezing. This is acute catarrh, of all affections the most common and the least regarded. Most persons have two or three such attacks every year, but rarely think it necessary to do anything for its removal.

Chronic catarrh follows the acute form, and is generally the direct consequence of leaving a "simple cold in the head" to cure itself. After a longer or shorter time, the liability to attacks of acute catarrh become increased, and the patient finds that after it has passed off there will remain a discharge of yellow mucus. This is chronic catarrh. On looking into the nose now we find the membrane thickened, redder than in health, and often ulcerated. Chronic catarrh occurs in several forms. In the simplest form we have merely an accumulation of yellow or straw colored mucus in the posterior nares above and behind the palate, which the patient "hawks" out from time to time during the day. In the second, small sores form in the nose, and the secretion becomes dry, requiring almost constant "picking at it" to keep it free. In the third, a false membrane forms in the nostrils, which the patient removes from time to time. Not unfrequently the membrane is bloody where it has been torn from points of ulceration within the nose. In the fourth, the secretion is thin, and drops down into the throat whenever the patient throws back the head, or forcibly "snuffs up" the air. When the ulcerations are considerable, the secretion becomes purulent. There is, too, often loss of smell, and, when the ulceration has eaten through the membrane to the bone, the discharge has an offensive odor.

Catarrh occurs at all ages, being found in young children and in old age. Those suffering from it are much more liable to take cold on slight exposure. It is much worse in the autumn and winter than during the warm months of summer. The best season for its successful treatment is the summer, because there is less liability to relapse from taking fresh colds.

Influenza is catarrh of the frontal sinuses. There are two considerable cavities in the frontal bone just above the roof of the nose. If you place your hand over the forehead, between and slightly above the eyebrows, you will feel the elevation in the bone over these cavities. They are very large in some persons, and I have in my office a skull for illustration, in which they will contain an ounce of fluid. The frontal sinuses are lined by mucous membrane, the same as the nose, and are connected with the nasal cavity by a short duct. When the patient suffers from catarrh the disease is liable to extend along this duct to the frontal sinus, producing headache and that distress over the region of the forehead which is known as influenza.

Ozena is only another name for a very bad form of chronic catarrh of the nose, occurring in an unhealthy constitution. When the health is injured and the vitality of the system broken down all local diseases are liable to take an aggravated character. Not unfrequently ozena is produced by a vitiated state of the blood, caused by dissipation. From whatever cause it arises it is a most serious affection, for if it be not arrested it will assuredly go on to the destruction of the bones of the nose, and may end fatally by extension to the brain.

TREATMENT.—Chronic catarrhal affections of the nose and frontal sinuses, until a very recent period, had no remedy. They remained like consumption and asthma, a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. And yet, strange as it may seem, the disease itself, if we except ozena, is only a simple chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, and can easily be reached by all the forces of the Materia Medica—solids, fluids and gases. Physicians failed because they never earnestly and rationally strove to succeed. They were satisfied with squirting a little warm water into the nostrils from a straight syringe, and perhaps the prescription of an alterative by the stomach, which, of course, did no good. Some years since, finding it impossible to effect the cure of these affections by such means, I contrived a curved showering syringe by which I was able to make a direct application of any medicated wash to the whole internal cavity of the nostrils at the same instant. By daily cleansing the inflamed membrane, and strengthening it by astringent applications, I soon found that catarrh was among our most curable affections. In the more aggravated cases of ozena and chronic influenza, I sometimes found the cure hastened by snuffing up certain vapors, which could not be applied equally as well as a wash, and to meet this requirement I contrived a small copper sand bath, to be used with a spirit lamp. The medicines are placed upon a glass crystal and evaporated by heat. The patient holds his head over the bath and receives the vapors, as they come off into his nostrils. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in using these remedies. Even little children submit to them from day to day without complaint. By this—the only simple, direct and rational treatment ever prescribed for catarrh—I have been able with certainty to break up these troublesome and dangerous affections where every other means had failed. When properly applied, the showering syringe and vapor bath will not fail in one case in a thousand.

Unfortunately these affections are too generally treated with neglect, and in consequence are soon lost sight of in the disastrous diseases to which they give rise. Catarrh is the first step towards consumption. It goes on until it involves the throat in granulations, causes the voice to become husky in reading aloud, and ends in thickening of the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes. After this latter change has taken place we have the deposition of the tubercles, ulceration of the lungs, and the full development of consumption as an almost inevitable consequence. Even were the danger to the lungs less the public do not require to be told that catarrh is the most common source of deafness, from causing the closure of the Eustachian tubes, and that it frequently extends itself down the gullet to the stomach, causing the most inveterate form of dyspepsia. Chronic irritations of the mucous membrane always commence above and extend themselves downward. They are mild and easily cured in the commencement, but become grave and dangerous when neglected. I regard catarrh as the great leader of pulmonary irritation, and by no other means can we so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by removing the catarrhal affection.

ON SORE THROAT AND DIPHTHERIA.

Having pointed out the nature of colds, catarrh and ozena, and explained how these affections gradually lay the foundation of consumption, let us now pass from the consideration of affections of the nose to those of the throat.

"Sore Throat" is a familiar term used to designate all affections of the fauces, without discrimination. The fauces or throat is that cavity above and behind the root of the tongue, which is seen on directing the patient to open wide the mouth. It comprises the whole space from the posterior nares down to the entrance into the windpipe. The parts liable to disease are, first, the mucous membrane and the follicles or little glands, which in health secrete the lubricating mucus. Second, the uvula, or pendulous part which hangs down from the curtain of the palate, and third, the tonsils, which are liable to inflammation, ulceration and chronic enlargement.

The most common form of throat affection is what is known as granular sore throat. It is called granular because little points or granulations are seen scattered over the surface of the mucous membrane. These little elevations are caused by the enlargement and disease of the mucous follicles. Most persons are liable to frequent slight attacks of simple sore throat from taking cold. These occur, perhaps, two or three times a year, but appear to pass off without injury to health or interruption of business. After a time, however, the patient becomes conscious of a vexatious titillation, producing a desire to clear the throat several times in the course of each day. He may even not notice this himself, but it is, nevertheless, observed by his friends. Some months later this disposition is found to have increased, and to be attended with an occasional desire to swallow, the patient (to use his own phrase) feeling "something sticking in the throat." On looking into the throat, under these circumstances, the granulations before mentioned will be found studding the membrane and causing it to appear rough and uneven. Sometimes they exist in irregular shaped patches, but most commonly are regular in shape, and each one indistinct. When allowed to progress, the mucous follicles within the larynx soon become affected, and then we have added to the other symptoms a huskiness of the voice in speaking or reading aloud, with frequent efforts to clear the windpipe, by which a thick, sticky, bluish colored mucous is forced off with considerable difficulty.

In the treatment of granular sore throat, the same course should be pursued as that prescribed for catarrh. Granular sore throat is purely a local affection, and can only be cured by a local treatment. I use the catarrh syringe once daily, and the small fumigating bath, described in my last letter, morning and evening. When the larynx is also affected, the inhaling instrument and warm astringent inhalations are used morning and evening, and the fumigations only once a day. These means can all be used by the patient at his own house, when it is inconvenient for him to visit the office.

The old practice of bleeding, purging and dosing the stomach in this disease, only weakens the system and renders the malady more inveterate. In defiance of such means, it proceeds slowly but surely towards the lungs, and the unfortunate patient soon learns how short is the step from a sore throat to confirmed consumption.

Some years ago it became fashionable to treat this affection by applying to the diseased parts a strong solution of nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic, with a probang and sponge. Those applications occasion great suffering to the patient, and burn and disorganize the mucous membrane, without accomplishing a tenth part of the good attained by milder means. Where the larynx has become affected it is both cruel and dangerous to force into the delicate organ of the voice, designed by nature only for the reception of air, strong, irritating fluid caustics. Fully one-half of the consumptive patients whose cases have come under my care had been previously treated for disease of the throat by these ultrate of silver applications, and, as they assure me, without any permanent benefit. Indeed, many of them do not hesitate to attribute the disease of their lungs to this practice of burning their throats.

There is one rule which experience has taught me to observe in the treatment of inflamed mucous membranes, and that is never to apply any remedy so strong as to produce irritation. All washes should soothe and be followed by a sense of comfort. Slight smarting attends the use of all astringents, but decided pain is a sure proof that the wash is too strong, and ought to be reduced. A strong eye wash increases the inflammation it is meant to cure, and so also do strong caustics, applied to the throat, destroy the integrity of the mucous membrane, and aggravate the local disease. The more cases thus ignorantly tortured, the greater will be the annual mortality from consumption.

DIPHTHERIA.—This fatal affection of the throat, which is now prevailing to an alarming extent over the whole civilized world, is generally believed to be a new disease; yet from the earliest times physicians have described, under the names "malignant sore throat," "putrid sore throat," a violent and very fatal form of ulceration, closely resembling the disease now known under the name of diphtheria. It is from what are called cases of simple sore throat that this malady recruits its fatal ranks. The essential characteristic of diphtheria is the rapid and destructive ulceration of the tonsils, soft palate, uvula and mucous lining of the fauces which takes place. It sets in as an ordinary sore throat, but in the short space of a few hours, on looking into the throat, we discover one or more white points of ulceration. In violent cases these points, which were scarcely perceptible when first discovered, a few hours later will be found to have increased to the size of a ten cent piece, and to have changed in color to a dirty putrid brown.

When once contracted diphtheria is communicable through the breath and air from the person affected to those in health. The specific poison on which the disease depends is carried into the blood by the respiration of the poisoned air. The strong and the weak are equally exposed to it, but it is only those whose bodily vigor has been reduced by previous irritation of the throat, or other causes, that fall a prey to it.

Such being the origin and the cause of diphtheria, it follows that the treatment must be both local and constitutional to effect its cure. It must be local to act upon the throat and stay the destructive ulceration, and constitutional to act upon the blood and neutralize the poison it contains. The only antidote yet discovered is protoxide of nitrogen, a gas which can only be administered by inhalation. In treating this disease I direct the patient to inhale this gas for fifteen minutes. After the lapse of an hour I repeat the protoxide inhalation and follow it by one of chlorine vapor. Two or three applications are sufficient to arrest the disease and restore the blood to its purity. The protoxide deprives the blood of its impurity, while the antiseptic properties of the chlorine arrest the sloughing of the mucous membrane. I at the same time shower the throat every few hours with a strong solution of chlorinated soda. Treated in this way diphtheria, which is dreaded as a modern scourge, is stripped of all its terrors and becomes a harmless and tractable disease.

ON CHRONIC LARYNGITIS AND "CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT."

I commenced with the consideration of catarrh, ozena and glandular sore throat, because these affections are but the forerunners of more serious diseases within the chest. Let us now pass from affections of the throat to the consideration of those of the windpipe. The windpipe is that tube through which the air or breath passes from the throat to the lungs. It commences just below the root of the tongue and extends down to the chest, where it divides into two branches, one of which enters the right lung and the other the left lung. These branches, as soon as they have entered the lungs, again divide and subdivide into innumerable smaller branches, which ramify in every direction through their substance, and finally terminate in little clusters of cavities, which form around their extremities like grapes around their stem. The tubes within the substance of the lungs are called "bronchial tubes," and the little cavities in which they end are called "air cells." There are no bronchial tubes in any other part, and hence there cannot be [illegible] frequently applied the term bronchitis to affections of the throat. When I come to speak of true bronchitis, it will be seen that it is a disease of the lungs, which, in many respects, very closely resembles consumption, and is often mistaken for it.

The windpipe, before described, is divided by anatomists into two parts. The upper part is the organ of voice, and is called the larynx, and the lower part is called the trachea. The larynx corresponds to that remarkable prominence on the front of the neck of man, known as the "Apple of Adam" (pomum Adami), and was so named by the ancient anatomists, from the fanciful idea that it represented the point at which the forbidden fruit stuck in the throat of our primeval ancestor.

The larynx is lined by a mucous membrane, and furnished with vibratile chords, more or less completely under the control of the will. By the harmonious action of these chords, the larynx is a perfect musical instrument, and the vocalist and speaker are able to produce that infinity of sound which conduces so much to human enjoyment. The larynx is an air passage into which neither food, drink, nor solid or fluid medicine ever enters, except by violence. Even a few drops of the blandest liquid, as tea or water, when accidentally drawn into the larynx, produce irritation for hours afterward. I mention these facts to show the danger and cruelty of that practice in which strong caustics are still injected into the cavity, and a coarse whalebone and sponge, charged with burning nitrate, forced through it, regardless of the melancholy and even fatal results which have in too many instances followed. Indeed, those physicians who, for the sake of gain, still pursue this ignorant and unnatural practice, seem to take a morbid delight in cruel experiments to test the endurance of the invalid, and see how nearly a human being can be brought to suffocation, and yet survive.

The entrance into the larynx is closed by a little valve—the "epiglottis," which rises up from the root of the tongue. On the approach of food or drink, this little sentinel closes down upon the opening, and compels the nutriment to pass into the gullet, or passage to the stomach.

The larynx is often the seat of warty growths and of polipi. It is also subject to paralysis of the vocal chords, attended by a more or less complete loss of voice, but by far the most common form of laryngeal disease is Chronic Laryngitis. This, like affections of the throat and nares, usually begins with a severe cold, and is always attended by hoarseness. It is more frequently a mere extension of Catarrh or sore throat than an original disease. There may be pain, but it is more common to find only a sense of tickling, which provokes cough. Many complain of a sensation as of "something sticking" there, to get rid of which they keep up a rasping effort to clear the windpipe. The voice is always affected, being rough in the early stage, but more feeble after the disease is fully established. The effort to clear the voice occupies a considerable part of every conversation with a friend. In Chronic Laryngitis, the mucous membrane is inflamed, and becomes, after a time, thickened, and often ulcers form between and above the vocal chords.

The causes which produce laryngitis are various. It arises in clergymen and public speakers from a too violent use of the voice. The vocal chords become exhausted and lose their tone from straining and overuse. Dust and all irritating matters in the air are liable to be drawn into the windpipe and to produce it. It is more often a mere sequel to sore throat, the inflammation extending down into the larynx by reason of the continuity of the mucous membrane. Every breath the patient draws passes from the inflamed throat directly to the larynx.

From whatever cause it arises, chronic laryngitis is always a serious malady, for it threatens the complete destruction of the voice, and when left to itself, rarely ends until it has involved the lungs in disease. It will not die out of its own accord, for every slight cold—every change in the weather—every flight of dust feeds the irritation and increases the inveteracy of its hold. In all cases it must be treated by the direct application of astringents and alteratives to the affected part. Like catarrh and granular sore throat, it is a local affection, and can only be cured by local treatment. There is no use in torturing the poor unoffending stomach for an inflamed condition of the vocal chords of the larynx. Change of air is equally unavailing, for there is no climate without dust and draughts of air sufficient to feed and keep the disease alive. The patient must use the inhaler morning and evening, and fumigate the larynx each night before going to bed with warm sedative and astringent vapors, or he will go on from bad to worse until cure is impossible. There are few cases so bad that these means will not restore the health and tone of the voice. The only cases in which they fail are such as are already complicated by extensive tubercular depositions of the lungs. Cure, then, depends upon the possibility of restoring the lungs. When I come to speak of the varieties of consumption, I shall have occasion to again refer to this latter form of laryngitis.

ON CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

Having pointed out those affections of the nose, throat and larynx which go before and prepare the way for disease of the lungs, I now come to speak of chronic bronchitis, the most common form of pulmonary disease. Chronic bronchitis is a local inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air tubes, and is simply a catarrh of the lungs. It does not differ from catarrh of the nose in the effects it produces upon the mucous membrane. Thickening, enlargement of the mucous follicles and ulceration takes place in the air tubes of the lungs the same as in the air passages of the nose, but the effect upon the health is very different in the two cases. In bronchitis, thickening of the mucous membrane diminishes the size of the air tubes and shortens the breath. When the nose is obstructed by unhealthy secretions, or so charged by disease as to make it difficult for us to breathe through the nostrils, we can breathe through the mouth, but when the bronchial tubes in the lungs are obstructed or diminished in size, we can only find relief by the cure of the bronchial disease.

Bronchitis, then, is a disease of the lining of the bronchial tubes ramifying the substance of the lungs. This lining or membrane is very sensitive to every external influence, and is hence liable to become irritated by sudden changes of weather, by impure air, by the fine particles of matter which fill the atmosphere of workshops, or float upon the wind in dusty streets by the hundred irritating causes which meet our breathing in almost every place. The most common cause, however, is cold, showing itself first as a catarrh of the nose, next affecting the throat and larynx, and lastly involving the bronchial tubes, when the disease is known as a seated "cold in the chest," or Bronchitis.

The acute symptoms usually subside after a short time, but unless the patient is properly treated he does not return to his former good health. He discovers a slight disposition to warmth in the hands toward evening, and cannot take the same exercise as usual without discovering that he is "short of breath." Still he is pretty well, and, if the season be summer, he may go on until fall without expectoration. But as the winter approaches he begins to cough and the expectoration is found to be yellow. He may also find the fever increased to decided hectic, with night sweats and rapid loss of flesh, in which case he will probably die before spring, with all the symptoms of consumption. Still, this is not consumption at all; it is simply a chronic catarrh of the lungs.

It is very common for Chronic Bronchitis to assume a milder form, when it is spoken of as a "Winter Cough." It comes on each winter and as regularly subsides during the summer; but at every succeeding recurrence it manifests itself in greater severity, and the recovery in the following summer is not so complete. This form of Bronchitis, if neglected, will as surely destroy life (and, treated in the usual manner it is as incurable) as consumption itself. The mucous membrane, sooner or later, becomes altered in structure, and pours forth a matter which has all the qualities of pus. Hectic fever supervenes, and the disease tends slowly, but surely, to a fatal termination.

Another form of Bronchitis is peculiar to middle life and old age. It is distinguished by the quantity and the character of the matter expectorated. Usually there are two fits of coughing in the day—one on awakening from sleep in the morning, the other in the evening. There is considerable difficulty of breathing while the paroxysms of coughing last, but it passes off as soon as the lungs are freed from the viscid secretion. The patient is feeble; he may, however, live, and attend to light duties for several years. But the countenance gradually assumes a pale bluish tint, the body wastes, the blood becomes thin, and death ensues, apparently from the constant drain kept up by the discharge from the lungs. Some patients die from exhaustion in five or six months, but I have known others to survive for as many years.

There is still another form of this disease, called "Dry Catarrh" or "Dry Bronchitis," the essential character of which is a thickening of the mucous membrane, by which the air tubes are diminished in size, and also in the secretion of a dense glutinous kind of matter, of a greenish or bluish white color, by which they are still further obstructed. The smaller bronchial tubes are often entirely closed, and occasionally a tube of very considerable size also becomes sealed up by this matter. This affection is so common in this climate that in some degree it is probable two out of every three suffer from it. "In the most favored parts of France," says Laennec, "fully one-half of those arrived at adult age will be found, on careful examination, to present evidence of a thickening of some portion of the mucous membrane of the lungs."

The symptoms of Dry Bronchitis are not marked by severity. It is the most insidious of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being short breathed when ascending an elevation or after trying to run. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of oppression is experienced after meals and on very slight exertion. By some, this oppression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is situated, or to a remote part of the same side, or even the region of the stomach. After a time difficulty of breathing comes on, and continues for several days—the patient complaining of tightness in the chest, which is relieved by cough and the expectoration of a tough, jelly-like substance. The cough by which this matter is raised is a mere rasping effort to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to patients themselves. On inquiring if they have a cough they will, almost without exception, answer "No;" yet, during your conversation they will, perhaps, hack, and raise a little jelly like mucus half a dozen times. At intervals the cough is more severe, and comes on in paroxysms, when it is too commonly regarded as simply "nervous." If the stomach be at all deranged it is fashionable to regard it as a mere "stomach cough," or as being caused by "liver disease," while, in fact, the derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys and of the uterine function, which exist, are but so many consequences of this very condition of the lungs. There is something so gratifying in being assured by the family physician that there is "no danger of consumption," that "this cough is a mere trifle, and will speedily pass away if only left to itself," that it is not surprising the flattered patient entirely overlooks the important fact that no careful examination of the lungs has been made to determine the health or disease of this organ, that this gratifying opinion, therefore, is founded on nothing reliable, and, reduced to its intrinsic merits, is simply tampering with human life.

Most "coughs of long standing," unattended by free expectoration, are caused either by this condition of the bronchial tubes, or by incipient tubercles in the lungs. The "neglected cold," which so often proves the herald of Consumption, is but another variety of this disease.

The frequency of this form of Bronchitis—its slow, insidious and treacherous progress, and the disastrous consequences to which it so often leads—should awaken from their lethargy all who are nursing Dry Coughs of long standing, in the vain hope of growing out of them. However slight and apparently unimportant such coughs may seem, they lead on, by sure gradations, to a premature grave.

In addition to the varieties of Chronic Bronchitis already described, there are several others, which are of less importance, because less common in their occurrence. Of these there is a kind of plastic inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane, which is characterized by the formation of a false membrane or false lining to the air tubes. Patients experience great distress from want of air, because in all such cases the size of the tubes through which they breathe is diminished. I have known patients to expectorate at one time portions of this false membrane, shaped just like the tube from which it came, of more than an inch in length.

Again, we have the very opposite of that form of Bronchitis of which I have just spoken, or an enlargement (dilatation) of the tubes. This occurs in several forms. The bronchial tubes of one lobe, or of a whole lung, may be dilated throughout their entire length, or swollen out toward their extremities, or alternately contracted and dilated along their course.

Lastly, the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes is liable to ulcerations, and these often secrete a purulent matter, resembling the pus expectorated in confirmed consumption, where the lungs are the seat of softened tubercle. Indeed, none but the physician who has carefully observed the sputa of pulmonary invalids can detect the difference, and yet it is most desirable that it should always be detected, for the life of the patient often hangs upon this one question. Does the matter expectorated indicate simple ulceration of the mucous membrane, or the breaking down of the substance of the lungs and the formation of a tuberculous cavity.

Let us now pass to the consideration of treatment:—

If you have read carefully what I have said on the seat of Bronchitis—viz., that it is within the lungs—you will readily understand how inadequate for its cure must be any remedy which does not penetrate the lungs as deeply as the disease itself. Applications of nitrate of silver to the throat are utterly useless, since they do not reach the fountain of the evil. Here you see the consequences of miscalling a disease. Your physician informs you that your affection is Bronchitis, and straightway you submit to the cruel torture of having caustic applied "every second or third day to your throat." If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo were the only consequences which sprung from it, it would be of less importance, but the disease within your lungs is all this time gaining a firmer hold, the mucous membrane is becoming thickened and the smaller bronchial tubes closed up. These obstructions go on increasing until sufficient air cannot be drawn through the air-tubes to produce the change in the blood from venous to arterial. It is the object of respiration to change the blood from a dark to a bright red color. This change is produced in the lungs by the air we breathe, and cannot occur unless it is received in sufficient quantity. When considerable obstructions exist in the bronchial tubes, the carbon which constitutes the impurity of the blood is not wholly removed, but a part is retained and sent again through the system, impeding the circulation, irritating the brain and nervous system, and deranging digestion. Under this condition of the blood tubercles are deposited in the lungs. There is no warning given of the fearful change which is taking place. Without pain, without cough, without expectoration, the seed of this most insidious and mortal disease is sown, which mark the progress [illegible] consumption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating Bronchitis, by placing reliance on applications to the throat, or palliatives through the stomach. It is a grand desideratum, in the treatment of all diseases, to get the remedy direct to the organ or part affected. We use washes, injections, blisters, purgatives, and so forth, on this principle. In pulmonary diseases the same rule holds good; but how are we to apply it? We cannot use solids or fluids, for this is an air cavity. No; but by inhalation we can reach, thoroughly and naturally, all diseases situated within the air tubes and cells of the lungs.

What, then, is inhalation? The word itself merely means the act of inspiring, or drawing in a breath. In medical parlance it means a mode of administering medicines by breathing them. Thus we say, "I inhale a medicine," as we would say, "I take a medicine"—the difference being simply that one is inhaled or breathed, while the other is swallowed. We are thus explicit in order to show that all medicines inhaled into the lungs are not alike, any more than all medicines taken into the stomach; and hence that the benefits to be derived from inhalations must depend upon the experience and skill of the physician who prescribes them. I should have deemed this explanation unnecessary but for the fact that many who write to me regarding the treatment appear to have got the erroneous idea that "inhalation," instead of being simply a mode of practice, or administration of remedies, is some specific remedy, alike applicable to the most opposite forms of pulmonary disease. To make it such is to degrade it to the base level of quackery. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all the symptoms and peculiarities of each case, and the adaptation of the remedies accordingly.

The first object of treatment is to cleanse the air tubes of the lungs by expectorant inhalations. Having obtained this object, we next seek to allay the irritation on which the secretion depends—to soothe and heal the inflamed surface. The manner of administering medicines by inhalation, in bronchitis, is as follows:—The inhaler, which is made of glass, and holds about a pint of fluid, is half filled with cold, hot or warm water, according to the nature of the case. The medicines prepared for a dose are then ordered, and the patient directed to inhale gently, but deeply, into the lungs, being careful to expand the chest well, without straining or violence. The fluid being medicated, thoroughly impregnates the air with its properties. Each inhalation is continued for five, ten or fifteen minutes, as may be necessary, and taken three times a day, before meals, or twice a day, on rising and retiring. In this manner every effect that can be produced by medicine is obtained in the lungs, and with a degree of certainty unattained by any other method of treatment.

At an early day I shall contribute a series of papers on the nature, causes and treatment of consumption. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
832 Broadway, New York, August 4, 1862.

NOTE.—The writer of the above articles, in association with Dr. James Hunter, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of affections of the throat and lungs, and can be consulted personally or by letter, addressing Drs R. & J. Hunter, 832 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERS.

ANOTHER INTERESTING STORY
FOR THE NEW YORK SUN.
THE BUSH RANGER;
OR,
WILD LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

The above story will be commenced in the NEW YORK SUN to-morrow (Wednesday), August 6, 1862, and be continued from day to day until completed.

It is a capital narrative of English Life and Habits in the remote stations of Australia.

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It is this exciting life, with which the author is well acquainted, that forms one of the best and most interesting stories we have read, not interesting as a tale alone, but instructive, and conveying to the reader a fund of useful knowledge about Australia, not as pleasingly related. We cannot give our readers nor their friends a greater pleasure than [illegible] them to read this tale, and they will find it some[illegible] different and original from all that is gone before, and really worth their time and its own preservation.

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Volume XXVII.................No. 2[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FORTUNE'S FROLICS—SIMON'S MISHAPS—FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—FRA DIAVOLO—LORD FLANIGAN.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—LOOK OUT FOR THE DRAFT—HONEYMOON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—OTHELLO—FACTORY STRIKE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MACARTHY, OR THE PEEP O DAY—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—OPERA, BALLET, PROMENADE CONCERT AND EQUESTRIANISM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—THE LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., at all hours. THE ALLEGHANIANS—NIP AND TUCK, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—SCHIMMERHORN'S BOY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—AIN'T GOT TIME TO TARRY.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Tuesday, August 5, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Some activity marks the course of General McClellan's army since the firing upon our mail boat landing by the rebel batteries from the south side of the James river. Our troops occupying that shore made a reconnoissance to within fourteen miles of Petersburg on Sunday. At Cox's mills, five miles back, they met the Thirteenth Virginia cavalry in line. Our men charged on them, when they broke and ran. They drove them to their encampment at Sycamore church, two and a half miles further, where they again formed, but were put to flight, leaving behind all their tents, camp equipage and commissary stores, which our troops gathered together and burnt. The rebels had two horses killed, six men wounded and two taken prisoners. Our loss was one horse killed. After scouring the country a short distance further they returned to the river.

There is no further evidence of rebel gunboats on the river below Fort Darling.

Two of our gunboats were shelling the shore above City Point on Sunday afternoon. The health of General McClellan's army is excellent, and has been improved since the receipt of the vegetables recently sent to them.

Major General Pope has pushed a reconnoitering column as far as Orange Court House and defeated two cavalry regiments of the enemy, under Gen. Robertson. In his official despatch he describes the affair in these words:—"The reconnoitering column, under Gen. Crawford, crossed the Rapidan and pushed forward to Orange Court House yesterday and took possession of the town, which was occupied by [illegible] cavalry, under Gen. Robertson. Eleven of the enemy were killed and fifty-two taken prisoners; among the latter are one major, two captains and two lieutenants. Our loss was two killed and three wounded. The enemy retired in such haste as to leave their wounded in our hands. The railroad and telegraph line between Orange Court House and Gordonsville were destroyed."

Intelligence from General Pope's headquarters, partially confirmed by reports prevalent and believed in Washington, states that the rebels are really evacuating Richmond and taking up their position on the south bank of the James river. Other reports were abroad that their object in abandoning the rebel capital was to make an immediate march on Washington.

The Secretary of War has issued an order calling for a draft of the militia on the 15th inst., to fill up the number of soldiers required by the President's recent proclamation. In another column we give all the details connected with the law governing the drafting system and the mode upon which it is to be conducted.

Upon an offer being made to the President yesterday of two negro regiments, he peremptorily refused to accept them—declining to put the negro on an equality with the white man in the army of the republic, which is engaged in restoring the integrity of the Union and the constitution erected for the benefit of the white race. Mr. Lincoln's resolution not to degrade the gallant and patriotic volunteers now in arms for the government, by compelling them to associate with negroes as comrades in an honorable cause, will still more endear him to the honest portion of the community.

The Illinois officers have compiled each a list of the absentees from their respective commands. The Chicago papers are officially publishing the same lists. Although the document has a formidable appearance—the list of some twenty regiments occupying eight lengthy columns—yet such papers are interesting to the friends of those concerned, especially as each individual named is "notified to return or be reported a deserter."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Aspinwall mail steamer Northern Light, Captain Tinklepaugh commanding, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings nearly a million in treasure from California, and very interesting news from Central and South America. Great excitement was created in the city of Panama on the 23d of July by an order of the Bishop to take all the valuable ornaments and jewels from the churches and deposit them in some safe place to prevent their falling into the hands of General Mosquera, should he issue an order for their confiscation. Senor Jovane had already removed these valuables from some of the churches; but, on its being known outside the city that he intended taking those from the church of Santa Ana, there was a general outcry among the outsiders, and hundreds of women crowded into the square, determined to resist their removal. The rioters prevailed to the end, assaulting the priest and the cartman, and thus preventing the removal of the sacred vessels. There is a famine in many towns of Nicaragua, and the poor have suffered severely, substituting roots and pinuelo, a species of the agave plant, for bread and meat. The production of indigo is on the increase, and the cocoa crop was very large. A savings bank has been established in Valparaiso, much to the satisfaction of the people; the smallest deposit is to be fifty cents and the largest three hundred dollars. A new *pronunciamiento* has taken place in Panama, and another governor been called to power. The export duties collected on copper shipped at Coquimbo for England, in the month of May alone, amounted to $14,786. From all quarters of Peru deputies have gone to Lima to join the Congress. It is believed that the Vice Presidency on the Mexican question will be debated during the coming session. Trade was getting brisk, and the health of the various republics represented as middling.

Our dates from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, are to the 17th of July. The near approach of the completion of the Nicaragua Transit was engrossing public attention, to the exclusion of everything else. The anniversary of American Independence was duly celebrated on the Fourth of July, and the festivities were highly attractive. News had been received at San Juan to the effect that the sister of the King of Mosquito has assassinated her husband. The report lacks confirmation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, resolutions in favor of offering a bounty of fifty dollars to volunteers, and an ordinance directing the Comptroller to pay a sum not exceeding $250,000 for bounties, were presented, and laid over under the rule applicable to measures involving the expenditure of money. A resolution that a call of nine members should be sufficient to convene a meeting of the Board was adopted. Communications were received from the Mayor relative to the defences of the harbor, the old flag of Fort Pickens, and the proposed hospital for soldiers in Central Park, all of which are given in full in our report of the proceedings published in another column.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening, when a resolution was adopted directing the park at Union square to be kept open after nine o'clock in the evening. A resolution was offered to appropriate —— thousand dollars to each or any of our State militia regiments at present serving for three months, and who may desire to reorganize for the war, the amount to be paid over for the benefit of the regimental fund as soon as eight full battalion companies are enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States. The resolution was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor recommending that an appropriation of one million dollars be made for the purpose of building iron-clad batteries for the defence of our harbor. It was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. The Board adjourned until the first Monday in September.

At the meeting of the Supervisors yesterday the Board agreed to postpone the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election till their first meeting in September. No other subject of public interest came up. They adjourned till this day week.

The Board of Supervisors have not as yet decided upon the appointment of a successor to the late Surrogate West. The principal candidates for the office are Nelson J. Waterbury, Malcolm Campbell and Gideon J. Tucker.

John W. Reid, of Missouri, who resigned his seat in the last Congress to take up arms against the government, and has since been doing a very brisk business in the guerilla line, was arrested last week, and given in charge of Col. Don Huston, who commands the military post at Lexington. Col. Huston paroled Reid on the same day he was arrested.

Some of the regiments in Massachusetts are nearly full. The Thirty-third has 908, the Thirty-fourth 974 and the Thirty-fifth 996.

The War Claim Commission at Cairo closed its business on the 1st inst. The whole number of claims filed is 1,698, amounting to $599,219 36. Of these, claims to the amount of $451,105 61 were allowed, the investigation not having established anything of fraud or corruption in them. John Bird, of Bird's Point, filed claims amounting to upwards of $33,000, all of which were dismissed, on account of his disloyalty.

Recruiting is very active in Illinois, and it is thought that her sixteen regiments—number from seventy-two to eighty-seven—will be all full by the 1st of September.

The Property Commission under the Confiscation act have reported nearly two hundred pieces of property in Memphis for confiscation.

The Rochester regiment numbered six hundred and eighteen men on Saturday.

The volunteer or militia force of Canada may be seen in the following figures, as officially presented to the House of Assembly:—

	Corps.	Officers.	Men.
Cavalry	34	124	1,461
Artillery	27	105	1,582
Infantry	182	585	10,090
Engineers	5	15	257
Totals	248	829	13,390
British troops			12,000
Fighting force			25,390

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 457 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 42 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 128 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 6 deaths of alcoholism, 78 of diseases of the brain and nerves, 3 of the generative organs, 6 of the heart and blood vessels, 111 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 6 of old age, 15 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 5 premature births, 175 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 31 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 3 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 14 from violent causes. There were 327 natives of the United States, 7 of England, 63 of Ireland, 27 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries. Attention is invited to the very healthy condition of the city. The subjoined table shows the mortality for the corresponding weeks for the last ten years:—

Years.	*Deaths.*	*Years.*	*Deaths.*
1853	571	1858	696
1854 (cholera)	1,148	1859	625
1855	576	1860	497
1856	627	1861	585
1857	651	1862	457

The stock market was better yesterday, and a much more hopeful feeling prevailed. New York Central advanced 1 per cent above Saturday's price, and other securities in proportion. Money was very easy at 4 per cent. Exchange 126 for grain bills and 126¾ a 127¼ for bankers' bills. Gold closed at 114¾. The banks show an increase of $4 085,759 in deposits, $957,681 in specie, and $749,551 in loans.

The cotton market yesterday was quiet, and sales too limited to form a basis for quotations. Spinners were pretty much out of market, while holders exhibited no signs of relaxation in their views. The transactions were confined to 60 a 75 bales. In the absence of sales of moment prices were nominal on the basis of 48½c. a 49c. for middling uplands. The flour market was heavy for nearly all descriptions, while sales were moderate, and chiefly to the local and eastern trade. Wheat was heavy, with a tendency to lower prices, especially for inferior and common grades of State and Western, while prime to choice lots were scarce and firm. Corn was in good demand and closed at an advance of about 1c. per bushel, closing at 56c. a 57c for good and prime qualities of Western mixed. Pork was firmer for prime and dull for mess, with sales of the latter at 11c. a 11½c and $9 50 a $9 75 for prime. Sugars were steady, but not active. Sales were made of 600 hhds. Cubas and 60 do. New Orleans. The Messrs. Stuart's prices will be found in another column. Coffee was steady, with sales of 500 bags Rio at 22½c. a 22¾c. Freights were without change of importance, while there was less offering. We refer to another place for quotations.

Important from Washington—New Vigor Infused into the War—The Final Campaign in Virginia.

The telegraph informs us that General Pope has pushed forward a portion of his forces, under General Crawford, across the Rapidan river, and routed two regiments of rebel cavalry at Orange Court House. With this cheering intelligence comes the announcement that President Lincoln has issued a general order for the Governors of all the States to commence drafting on the 15th inst. if the three hundred thousand men called for are not made up by volunteer enlistments by that time. In addition to this the President has called for three hundred thousand more troops. *With these new levies we shall have the overwhelming force of over one million of men in the field.* With such an army there can be no child's play.

The facts contained in these few lines are of the greatest significance. They assure us that a new and vigorous campaign is about to open in Virginia. They are also a guarantee that the veil which has obscured the movements in that quarter from the view of the public will soon be removed by a series of brilliant events, which cannot fail to inspire public confidence and entirely remove the doubts and misgivings which have existed since the termination of the seven days' battles of General McClellan on the Chickahominy. Since the general management of military affairs at Washington has been taken out of the hands of lawyers and politicians, and placed under the charge of a military mind, order has been brought out of chaos, our forces strengthened and concentrated, our fleet on the James augmented, and the movements on the military chessboard have once more assumed the appearance of a general co-operation and a singleness of purpose, with a perfect understanding and a hearty co-operation between General Halleck at Washington, Generals McClellan and Pope in the field, and Commodores Wilkes and Porter in the navy. With the decision of the government to render them all the support required, everything promises active, quick and decisive work, and the end of the Virginia campaign within the next six weeks, by the capture of Richmond and the expulsion or capture of the army now defending the rebel capital.

Our information from various sources justifies the assertion that our forces in Virginia far exceed the number that is generally understood to be under the different generals in command there, and that we are to-day able to present a much stronger front at every point than the most sanguine have heretofore imagined. This view of the position of affairs is borne out by the confidence that is manifested in Cabinet and military circles in Washington, as well as by the hesitation of the rebels, their fear of attacking either McClellan or Pope, and in their hurrying troops from the Gulf States to Richmond. The quiet but effective system inaugurated by Halleck, and carried into operation by McClellan and Pope, with the assistance of the James river fleet, may well allay all fears of any disasters in Virginia, and will soon put an end to the work of the panic makers, here and elsewhere. We are assured that the different divisions of the army are in a good condition, the navy ready for operation, and it is now only necessary to hurry on the recruits and fill up the ranks of the depleted regiments to have active operations commenced in every portion of Virginia upon a scale far exceeding anything that has taken place heretofore. In this view the order of the President is a timely one, and secures, beyond a shadow of doubt, the concentration of a force at different points in [illegible] rebellion within a comparatively short time.

The incendiary and mischievous courses of the "infernal republicans" and Jacobins in the last Congress; the efforts of such men as Wickliffe and Vallandigham in arguing in their speeches to Western audiences that the administration is pledged to a war for the negro, thus creating dissensions; the "wet blanket" articles and attacks upon the President and our generals by such abolition sheets as the *Tribune*, *Post* and kindred journals, in their determination to force the administration into a war against the institution of the South, instead of a war for the Union, and the constant decrying of our financial system by the jobbing journals, have all aided in confusing the public mind, causing a general despondency, retarding enlistments and embarrassing the administration. They have kept the public mind in a feverish condition, and caused great hesitation, doubt and misgivings on the part of the masses of the people, when there should have been but one feeling, and that a zealous and cordial response to all demands of the government. Had it not been for their course the authorities would never have had to entertain the idea of drafting. But Congress has adjourned, and its members are no longer prying into the secrets of our generals. The Secretary of War is relieved from the hourly visits of the virtuous Wilsons, Wades and Chandlers, with threats to bombard his office unless he acceded to their wishes and adopted their political strategy of dividing up and defeating our armies, and in the place of those Jacobins the President has placed a military mind as the general manager of all military affairs. It is now only necessary that the conspirators on the stump in the West and the abolition and jobbing journals here and elsewhere should be made to cease their assaults upon the government, to remove from the public mind the desponding feeling that has existed.

On the other hand, the silent but effective work that has been accomplished under the establishment of a military instead of the political system that existed in Washington while Congress was in session, the new vigor which has been infused into all war operations, of which the order of the President in regard to drafting is a guarantee, with the dispersion of Congress, all assure us that we are on the eve of startling and thrilling events of the most momentous consequence. The public may rely with perfect confidence that the abolitionists are at the end of their work of creating dissension, that the days of the rebellion are numbered, and that such effective blows will be administered to the rebel army before the first frost as will effectually close this monstrous Southern conspiracy, or at least drive it into the Gulf. Now, that the Rubicon is passed, the crisis turned, let one and all put their shoulders to the wheel and hasten the day of the final triumph of the Union armies.

BLOWING HOT AND BLOWING COLD.—That insignificant journal, the *World*, excels in blowing hot and blowing cold with the same breath. In yesterday's issue it blows hot against such men as Wickliffe and Vallandigham, whom it accuses of aiding the rebellion; but in the same issue the *World* itself aids the rebellion by blowing cold against our financial system, thus endeavoring to weaken public confidence in the government and to deprive us of the means of carrying on the war. If ignorance has led the *World* to adopt this course, let it correct its errors and be wiser in future. If, however, the *World* is trying treason, after having stuffed itself with government ale, porter and herrings, let it look out for trouble ahead, take the oath of allegiance and reform.

Troubles in Recruiting.

The President has ordered a general draft, to begin on the 15th inst., if the three hundred thousand troops recently called for are not recruited by that time, and of three hundred thousand additional troops. It is for the best interests of every citizen that this draft shall be rendered unnecessary by the prompt response of volunteers. Particularly is it to be desired that the Empire State of New York shall send no unwilling soldier to the field, and that every man in the ranks of her regiments shall be entitled to the name of a patriot, not of a conscript. Now that we know both the work to be done and the time we have to do it in, let us fill up our quota speedily and zealously.

To aid in recruiting for the New York regiments already in the field, the Army of the Potomac has sent us some of its best and most popular officers. Among these are Generals Meagher and Sickles, to whom we have before alluded, and now Colonel John McLeod Murphy has arrived, and asks two hundred men to fill up his gallant engineer regiment. In spite of the presence of such officers as these, however, and in spite of the liberal bounties offered by the federal and State governments, as well as by private individuals, it is notorious that recruiting is not half so brisk as it should be to render a draft superfluous. There are difficulties in the way of recruiting which can and must be removed, and we are sorry to say that the chief of these difficulties is in some of our State recruiting officers. When a man enlists he wishes to know something about the officers and the reputation of the regiment he is to join; something about his bounty money and his pay, and something about the services he will be called upon to perform. A recruit would be a fool to enlist without asking questions in regard to such matters as these. Yet we are most reliably informed that the State recruiting officers, with a few notable exceptions, answer such questions most cavalierly and insolently, and seem to regard a parley with a person who intends to enlist as something very much above, or beneath, their business. If we can ascertain the names of such popinjay recruiting officers we shall be after them with a pen sharper than their own swords. The authorities who appointed them should be ashamed of their work; for a recruiting officer should be a gentleman of ability, tact, experience and courtesy, comprehending that his work is most important and necessary, and prepared to conduct it properly.

Another difficulty in the way of recruiting is the publication of such slanderous, treasonable articles as those in which the *Tribune*, *Post* and *Independent* indulge. These articles assail the President and the generals in the field, and the injury they do recruiting is incalculable. Men, who have no better sense than to credit the assertions and swallow the rubbish put forth in the abolition organs, go about throwing cold water upon those who are willing to enlist. In public and in private alike these fellows talk against this general or that general, deride the idea of enlisting in this regiment or that regiment, declare that it is sheer [illegible] under the leadership of such a President, assure the embryo recruit that before long negro regiments will be placed in the field, and that he will have to share his tent, his blanket, his rations and his ammunition with a patriotic darkey. Such representations are transparently and maliciously false; but they deceive and discourage many, who would otherwise join the army. Whether uttered in public or private, they can and must be suppressed. No loyal man should hesitate to resent and refute such lying statements wherever he hears them; and if, as is currently reported, the abolition agents circulate such stories in the vicinity of the recruiting booths, we insist that the police shall arrest every such traitor and force him to enlist in the army he condemns or occupy a cell in Fort Lafayette. The newspapers which furnish the material for these discouragers of recruiting we commend to the especial attention of the government. This is no time to be mealy mouthed or light handed. Most of the abolition journals have grown fat upon government patronage or government contracts, and we have a right to demand that they shall support the government, whatever its policy, or be squelched as summarily as the former peace organs.

These measures are necessary to remove the difficulties in the way of recruiting, and there is one other measure necessary to stimulate recruiting. The collectors and surveyors of ports and the postmasters throughout the country, with every chief official of every department in every loyal State, should compel all of their employes who are exempt from drafting to supply substitutes before the 15th inst., or resign their situations. We call upon Collector Barney, Surveyor Andrews, Postmaster Wakeman and the other federal officials in this city to inaugurate this system. The members of our State and city governments should adopt the same course. Make every clerk and employe send a substitute to the war or turn him out of his situation. These men, who have lived upon and are now supported by this government, should do something to sustain it against rebellion. Send them out as recruiting officers, and let them work as hard for substitutes as they did for their government situations, and our army will soon be filled to overflowing. With every office holder thus represented in the field, and with the obstacles to legitimate recruiting thus removed, drafting will be unnecessary and our armies invincible.

GENERAL POPE'S ARMY REGULATIONS.—A short time ago we published a letter from Captain Samuel Harrison, whose absence from the Army of Virginia induced General Pope to issue an order concerning him. In that letter Captain Harrison gave the reasons for his absence, contending that his resignation had been duly offered to his colonel and accepted. To-day we publish a letter from General Pope touching his previous order, which is of the greatest importance to every officer as well as private in the Union army. Coming from such an experienced and educated general officer, it merits the serious attention of all our soldiers. General Pope shows that a regard for proper discipline and the true efficiency of the army demands that every soldier, commissioned or not, shall be present with his regiment while a dangerous and watchful foe is in the field. These views are quite correct.

The War—The Administration and the Border Slave States.

From his veto of the sweeping emancipation and confiscation edict of General Fremont in Missouri down to the late order issued through the War Department touching the employment of slaves in the army, President Lincoln, in all his acts, has faithfully labored to convince the border slave States that the great object of this war is not the extinction of slavery, but the restoration of the Union. Nor have his labors to this end been without their reward. Through this sagacious policy the well laid schemes of the secession elements in Kentucky and Missouri for dragging these two powerful slave States into the service of Jeff. Davis were defeated, and from the solid footing thus gained our Western fleets and armies have almost finished the work of putting down the rebellion, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico.

Thus have been cut off from the rebellion the abundant supplies of bread, beef, pork, &c., of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, upon which the rebel armies, during the first year of this war, were mainly subsisted; and thus the inland lines of our armies of the West have been moved hundreds of miles from the Ohio river and the Missouri down into the Gulf States. All this, and much more, we have gained from President Lincoln's wise and conciliatory course of action in regard to the border slave States. Had he adopted in the outset, or had he been subsequently drawn into, the violent measures of our abolition radicals, Kentucky and Missouri would have been turned against us by the secession faction in each of those States, and, in all probability, we should have been to-day no farther advanced down the Mississippi than the north side of the rebel fortifications of Columbus.

Thus the border State policy of President Lincoln is amply justified by its fruits. But since the dispersion of Beauregard's army of Corinth, and the scattering of General Halleck's over a wider field of operations, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri have been, and continue to be, harassed and threatened on every side by rebel guerillas. These predatory bands have been emboldened by the late events before Richmond to make another desperate effort to drag these aforesaid States into the abyss of this rebellion. The rebel conspirators in those movements have also an active sympathizer in Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky. He has called a special session of the State Legislature, to meet on the 15th inst., and if President Lincoln would only now push to extreme measures in our border slave States, including Kentucky, the Confiscation and Emancipation act of the late Congress, we might, before the end of August, have a task prepared for us in Kentucky which would require a hundred thousand men to win her back to her allegiance.

But the President, wisely exercising the discretion given him in the enforcement of the late acts of Congress, adheres to his border State policy of moderation and kindness. Accordingly, we have no fears of any serious consequences from these rebel guerillas of the West. On the contrary, while the government at Washington is directing all its energies to the paramount work of putting down the great rebel army in Virginia, we are satisfied that the local authorities of Kentucky and Missouri will be competent to take care of those States, and that Governor Johnson, in Tennessee, meantime, has a sufficient force at his service to hold his ground until we shall have settled with Jeff. Davis at Richmond. Such silly, weak headed old border slave State politicians, therefore, as ex-Governor Wickliffe, and such South side Northern peace democrats as Vallandigham, of Ohio, and all the mischief which they can do, will go for nothing.

But those malign abolition influences are still at work which—in Congress and the Cabinet—have destroyed the plans of our best officers, and brought disaster upon our finest armies. It is to these malign influences in the West and in the East that we would still direct the attention of President Lincoln. With all his well seasoned moderation towards the border slave States, let him exercise something of old Hickory's energy and emphasis of action against the disorganizers of his own party camp, and the country will cheer him on. If there are hitches and discords among the members of his Cabinet upon this everlasting negro question, which cannot otherwise be reconciled, let him reconstruct his Cabinet, and let him do this once in every six weeks if required to make his Cabinet and his party a unit with himself, and the country will say well done. Let him put his foot down firmly against all such reckless abolition Marplots and destructives as Senators Wilson, Sumner and Chandler and all their ungodly crew, and the President will soon discover beyond a doubt the real secret of the confidence in which he is held by the masses of our loyal people.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.—The guerilla warfare in the Southwest, including Tennessee and Missouri, has become very troublesome, and apprehensions are entertained that Kentucky will soon again be visited by the robels. But these efforts can have no permanent influence on the fate of the war. It is true that affairs at Vicksburg and its vicinity are not what they ought to be, and might have been had more vigilance and greater exertion been put forth. The ram Arkansas appears to have created a panic. But this is only a convulsive effort on the part of the rebels. With the aid of Northern mechanics and by great energy they have succeeded in building a formidable gunboat. This proves American ingenuity. But what will this avail against the fleet of iron-clad gunboats now being built, which will be able to sweep the Mississippi and its tributaries, to take all the seaport towns of the South, and to whip any fleet in the world besides. Any gunboats that the rebels now possess will not be able to stand long before such an overwhelming naval force. We hold Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, Fernandina, Fort Pulaski at Savannah, Beaufort, Norfolk and several ports in North Carolina. The movements of the guerillas, therefore, do not amount to anything substantial. Halleck demoralized the rebel army of Corinth, and the small bodies of marauders have no main body to fall back upon for protection. In despite of them, therefore, the Army of the West will march upon Virginia and its capital, opening such a fire in the rear as will make it too hot to hold the rebels, and at the same time cutting off their supplies from the South. The rebellion being crushed in Virginia, and Richmond captured, the action of the guerillas in the West will be of small consequence, and soon they will be compelled to lay down their arms or be cut to pieces. The vital spot at which to strike is Richmond; for after its fall the rebellion will collapse in every Southern State.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE THE TEST FOR THE CRISIS.—The government has very properly decided that in this crisis, brought on by abolition and secession traitors, the oath of allegiance is the test of loyalty, and therefore all government employes are forced to take the oath or give up their situations. The workmen employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard are now having the oath administered to them, and even in that government establishment we notice that a few traitors have been discovered. Now, we intend to follow the excellent example of the government. We shall appoint an early day upon which every employe of the HERALD establishment shall take the oath of allegiance to support the constitution, with all its amendments, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, the highest authority of the nation. Every employe who refuses to take this oath of allegiance shall be immediately discharged. We give fair notice, therefore, that we shall insist upon a similar course in every newspaper office in this city and throughout the country. There is treason somewhere—there is a newspaper conspiracy against the government somewhere—and we are determined that it shall be rooted out. The government must hold the noses of Massa Greeley and the other infernal abolitionists who conduct such papers as the *Tribune*, *Post* and *Independent* to the grindstone of the constitution. Now is the time to determine who are and who are not traitors here at the North, and the oath of allegiance is the test for the crisis. We shall thus discover whether those abolitionists who call our constitution a "covenant with death and a league with Hell" will swear to support that constitution; and if they refuse the oath we shall place them where they belong. We hope that every business firm throughout the country will adopt this plan, and especially we forewarn Greeley, Bryant, Beecher and Company that their time has come, and that they shall sail under false colors no longer.

GREELEY AND THE ABOLITION TRAITORS.—The leaders of the abolitionists are constantly making representations to the government that that disloyal faction are so strong in numbers that if the President would only adopt their policy they would join the army and soon put down the rebellion; but if he will not do that, then they will fold their arms, keep aloof, and let the Union perish. Greeley, for example, says that the fighting men of the party, who have never smelt battle, number 900,000. More shame for them. They have been the chief cause of the war, and they ought to do some thing to assist the nation out of its difficulties. But he says they are ready to fight if the flag of emancipation be unfurled. If there be any truth in the statement of Greeley about the numbers of the fighting men of the abolitionists, it would make the abolition population at least nine millions—a manifest absurdity on the face of it. The abolition voters, young and old, sick and disabled, never numbered in any election more than 300,000, all told. This was the vote cast in 1848, and the abolitionists have not increased since. Now, not more than one-third of this number would be physically competent for military service. The question is, would it be good policy for the government to "execrate and spit upon" the constitution, as Greeley once told us is his habit, and risk the warm support of the millions of conservatives who are willing to fight for the Union, as it is defined by the constitution? The President has too much good sense and too great a respect for the constitution and the rights of States to take the advice of the organ of the fanatics.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 4, 1862.

The returns thus far indicate the election of all the thorough Union candidates in the county election to-day. Up to ten o'clock this evening no reports were received of disturbances in any quarter.

Alleged Capture of United States Paymasters.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 4, 1862.

Latest Memphis advices mention rumors prevalent there of the capture of eight federal paymasters by the rebels at Humboldt, Tenn., including Jacob A Camp. Gatzmer, Coon, Hanna, Zouker and Hazleton, with an aggregate of $1,800,000. Army circles here give these rumors no credence.

The Prize Steamer Memphis.

The British prize steamer Memphis, captured by the United States gunboat Magnolia, off Charleston, South Carolina, on the 31st ult., now lies at anchor off the Brooklyn Navy Yard. To the superficial observer the appearance of the Memphis is not particularly striking, as the symmetry of the vessel is obscured under a thick coat of lead colored paint. To the connoisseur of marine architecture the case is different. In the captured steamer they see a vessel of superior symmetry, graceful, sharp lines, and other indications of swiftness and great speed. Indeed, the Memphis has all the architectural ornament and improvements for which the British iron vessels are so justly celebrated, viz:—The sharp bow, inclined sides and graceful round stern. Her engine in itself is a superb piece of mechanism, works to a charm, and drives the vessel with uncommon speed. The Memphis has good carrying capacity, and will make an excellent government freighter or troop transport. When captured her ship's furniture was all that could be desired for the comfort and luxury of the officers and crew. Apropos of the capture of the Memphis. As before stated, she was captured by the United States steamer Magnolia, herself a recently captured prize, which was on her first cruise under the federal flag, and had been but a few days out from this port when she had the good luck to overhaul this rich prize, the proceeds of which are to be divided among a small crew. The Magnolia only succeeded in capturing the Memphis by her superior speed.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The work of administering the oath of allegiance to the operatives of this naval station was resumed yesterday. Contrary to expectations, those who were suspected of holding secession ideas came forward manfully, and took the oath without the slightest hesitation. A large number were sworn, and all subscribed without any reservation whatever.

There are upwards of twenty vessels here now, independent of those on the stocks, undergoing repairs. Every department is in full blast, and the demands on this yard are increasing so rapidly that it will be necessary to take on a new batch of men in order to meet them with promptness.

At the Marine barracks there are about 200 men on the rolls. Yesterday Capt. Cohen reported as executive officer of the barracks, and Capt. Haywood has been appointed to the rendezvous in this city. Recruiting for the marine corps does not progress as briskly as it should, yet there is a decided improvement the past two weeks. Young men desirous of serving their country have greater inducements in the marine service than in the army, for they share the prize money made by the ships on which they are serving. Those on the Bienville alone have now due them about $3,000 each.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.—R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., No. 16 Nassau street, have just published in neat pamphlet form the new Militia law of the State of New York, containing all blank forms for rolls, returns, orders, reports, &c., as required by the provisions of the act for the enrolment of the militia and the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New York. As it also contains the law showing those who are exempt from military duty there is no doubt that thousands will find it necessary to purchase it.

Disaster on Lake Erie.

PORT COLBORNE, August 4, 1862.

The schooner Potomac, bound for Buffalo, collided with an unknown tug last night. She put in here with damaged head gear, and will be towed to Buffalo. The tug lost her smokestack.

SERIOUS RIOT IN BROOKLYN.

Attack on a Tobacco Factory in Sedgwick Street.

Trouble Between the Negro Laborers and a Party of White Laborers, &c., &c., &c.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious riot occurred at the foot of Sedgwick street, South Brooklyn, between a large number of Irish laborers and some one hundred negroes, employed in the tobacco factory of Mr. Thomas Watson. At one period the disturbance threatened to assume rather extensive proportions, and it was thought, in fact, that the whole southern region of the City of Churches was about to become the scene of a general upheaval.

The particulars of the affair, as gathered from various sources, appear to be these:—

For several days past the negro population in the vicinity above alluded to are charged with having used insulting language to white females on several occasions. This conduct, of course, had the natural effect of exciting the indignation of the Irish laborers in the neighborhood, some of whose wives and daughters had, it is said, been thus insulted, and vengeance was accordingly vowed against the colored people On Saturday last hostilities assumed the first practical shape On the afternoon of that day one of the negroes employed in Lorillard's tobacco factory was standing in the doorway of Grady's liquor store, on the opposite corner of the street, when a white man, who wanted to pass in, asked him quietly to get out of the way. The negro said he would not, as he had as good a right there as "any other man." The white man again asked the negro to step one side, which the latter gruffly refused to do, upon which the former kicked him out of his way. On seeing this, another colored man ran across from Lorillard's with a knife in his hand to stab the white man, but was prevented from doing any injury by a policeman who came up. This ended the difficulty on Saturday.

Yesterday morning a delegation of white men went into Mr Lorillard's factory and insisted that negroes should not be allowed to work there Mr. Lorillard said he would comply with the request , and stopped his color of laborers from working. About one o'clock in the afternoon over a thousand white laborers, women and children, assembled in front of Mr. Watson's factory, armed with clubs, brickbats, stones and other missiles, and commenced a headlong assault on the windows. Several policemen had been previously secreted in the building to protect the negro workmen in case of the threatened attack. As soon, therefore, as the rioters entered the door they endeavored to rush up to the second story, where the negroes were. Here they were met by the policemen, who succeeded in preventing their ascent. One of the assailants then set fire to a pan of tar on the first floor, and in an instant all the wooden work about that part of the building was in flames The fire was, however, speedily checked by the police before much damage was done. Finally, while a few policemen were holding the rioters at bay, a large reinforcement arrived from the Forty second, Forty third, Forty fourth and Fiftieth precincts, and those in the building were ejected, when a general row occurred between them and the police. A negro attacked officer John Donnelly, of the Forty-third precinct, thinking he was going to arrest him, and inflicted a serious wound on his head with the side of a box. Sergeant Wright got badly cut during the *melee* in the shoulder with a pitch fork.

At this juncture a voice cried out, "Boys, set the bloody building on fire and burn the damn niggers." This was received with the wildest shouts of approval by the crowd, who again surged toward the premises with the intention of carrying out the advice that had been given them; but, notwithstanding the showers of stones, brickbats, &c , the police plied their clubs vigorously, and the intention was frustrated. Some one or two of the negroes got badly hit in the row, but all the rest were well protected by the police, who sent them away in all directions to avoid further trouble.

The following is another version of the origin of the difficulty —

About one o'clock yesterday a white girl brought some drinking water to a workman in the factory, when she was attacked by the negroes, who wanted to take the water from her by violence. To save herself she ran up to the upper floor, followed by three negroes, which being observed by some white men, they took the part of the girl, when a regular fight ensued

Another story is that the white men thought their rights as laborers were interfered with by the negroes, and consequently they attacked them, but what we have stated at the commencement appears to be the prime cause of the difficulty. The facilities which negroes have now for gaining employment in the Navy Yard, Custom House and other public places appear to have lent additional ire to the people who made the attack.

The following persons were arrested as rioters and locked up for examination.—

Michael Meagher.
William Morris.
John Long.
P Kenan.
Charles Baker, the negro who wounded the officer.
Charles Baylis.
Thomas Clark.
Joseph Flood

No indication of a renewal of the disturbance was apparent when our reporter left the scene.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Our Vera Cruz Correspondence.

VERA CRUZ, July 9, 1862

Increasing Strength and Boldness of the Mexican Guerillas—The Late Attack on a French Escort—The French Forced Back to Vera Cruz—Almonte's People Going Back to Juarez—The French Firing the Mexican Woods to Get Out the Guerillas—Dissensions Among the Governing Party—Weakness of the Almonte Cause, &c , &c.

The guerilla bands in the vicinity of this place have latterly been gaining in strength and audacity. On Sunday last a band of four hundred attacked a French escort of twenty men while they were on the railroad leading to Tejeria. One Frenchman was killed and two of the guerillas were mortally wounded. Finding it dangerous to proceed, the French returned to this city, and the guerillas, after tearing up the railroad track, went off to Medellin, where they are now in considerable strength.

A small force of Mexicans, of the Almonte party, who were left at Tejeria to guard some wagons left there, have performed one of those common Mexican acts known as *pronunciamientos*, and have gone back to the Juarez party, from which they deserted in the month of April last. Report says they have burned some of the wagons entrusted to their care It is computed that there are now nearly three thousand guerillas in this vicinity Not all are willingly so, but most have been forced into this style of life by their more audacious friends, who have done all in their power to prevent industry of all kinds

The French are now turning over a new leaf with the guerillas. After making every reasonable effort to draw them into battle, without any success, they have applied the torch to their well known lurking places. Two places—Boca del Rio and Vergara—have already been burned, and it is probable the work of rooting out these pestilential people will be proceeded with by the French, who are sending a large force to-day in the direction of Tejeria

Another large train of wagons, loaded with provisions for the French at Orizaba, has started from here, and, although we heard that three thousand liberals were to attack it, nothing of the kind has yet been done, so far as we know.

We are here in great anxiety for the arrival of the French packet, due to-morrow, as it is expected she will bring us something definite respecting the French—whether they are to send a competent force to regulate the affairs of this country or not Upon that everything depends—order or vandalism in the future

Reports reach us of great dissensions among the leaders of the liberal party in the interior Generals Ortega, Doblado and Zaragoza are divided, and each striving for the mastery of the little plunder still remaining about the National Palace Comonfort, who has been quietly edging his way to the seat of government, it is believed will soon play a more conspicuous role, and it may happen that he and his old minister, Almonte, may pull together again Comonfort is now at Tampico.

Gen. Almonte's government at Orizaba is rapidly becoming as impotent in enforcing obedience and respect as that of Juarez Three different attempts have been made to "raise the wind," but to no effect, for either subordinates have begged to differ with the "chief of the nation" as to the expediency of the measure, or refractory citizens have sworn they will not give a real for the "law and order" dispensed by Gen Almonte, and no attempt has been made to correct these acts of sedition and insubordination The fact is, this place is filled with buyers, or rather "receivers" of clergy property, and they stick to the Juarez ticket, fearing Almonte may want to know if they have paid anything for the clergy houses they hold, or whether they get fifty per cent of the rents for keeping them for some patriotic member of the Juarez Cabinet. Considering the weakness already displayed by the Almonte party, and the dishonesty of Mexicans generally, I think the day is not far distant when the French must take the whole job on their own hands or leave it to Uncle Samuel. To-morrow we expect to receive light on this subject.

Health here bad, although mortality not as great as in April, May and June.

Native products of all kinds scarce. Flour more abundant, now at $5 50; but if French reinforcements come it will again go up to a very high figure.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1862.

RUMORS OF THE ADVANCE OF THE REBELS ON WASHINGTON—THE REPORTED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

Washington is filled to-night with rumors, derived from secession sources by way of Baltimore, that the rebel army at Richmond is now *en route* to make a grand attack upon Washington. This rumor is strengthened by information through similar sources at Fredericksburg, that in less than a week the federal force there will be driven out. It is known that the secessionists there have daily and immediate and unrestricted communication with Richmond, and it is regretted that for several days past there have been sent out from that point no scouting parties to ascertain what is going on in front of our position there.

The report from Warrenton to-night, that the rebels have actually evacuated Richmond, is not believed, unless they have left their capital for the purpose of attacking Washington. Shrewd military men are of opinion that this is the real and only interpretation of the evacuation, if any has taken place.

It would be a bold and desperate movement, suited to the fortunes of the rebel leaders. They know that it is necessary to strike somewhere before the three hundred thousand recruits shall be brought into the field to overwhelm them. It is known that ever since the seven days' fight in front of Richmond they have been concentrating there all the forces that could be raised in every quarter of the South, and it is believed to be the purpose of the rebel Generals to leave in the strong works around Richmond a sufficient force to repulse any attack of Gen. McClellan's army, while an immense army shall be thrown forward, not perhaps down the valley of the Shenandoah, but around it into Maryland and upon Baltimore and Washington, and thus change the aspect of the war, while Gen. Pope is kept amused with a show of force in his front, until too late to fall back in defence of Maryland from the invaders.

These are the speculations of military men, but they are worthy of consideration, and should stimulate the people of the loyal States to hurry forward their recruits, not by scores or hundreds, but by regiments and brigades.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT—AN OFFER OF TWO REGIMENTS OF NEGROES REJECTED.

The efforts of those who love the negro more than the Union to induce the President to swerve from his established policy are unavailing. He will neither be persuaded by promises nor intimidated by threats. To-day he was called upon by two United States Senators, and rather peremptorily requested to accept the services of two negro regiments. They were flatly and unequivocally rejected. The President did not appreciate the necessity for employing the negroes to fight the battles of the country, and take the positions which the white men of the nation, the voters and sons of patriotic sires, should be proud to occupy; there were employments in which the negroes of rebel masters might well be engaged, but he was not willing to place them upon an equality with our volunteers, who had left home and family and lucrative occupation to defend the Union and the constitution, while there were volunteers or militia enough in the loyal States to maintain the government without resort to this expedient. If the loyal people were not satisfied with the policy he has adopted, he was willing to leave the administration to other hands. One of the Senators who had preferred this request was impudent enough to tell the President he wished to God he would resign.

This interview between these apostles of negro elevation and the President has presented a direct issue. The whole country will rejoice that Mr. Lincoln has expressed his determination not to degrade the gallant volunteers, who are now bleeding and dying for the Union and the constitution, by acceding to the demands of the few fierce fanatics who would pervert the war for the Union into a simple abolition raid.

The decision of the President in this case settles the question as to the admission of negro brigades. One of the Senators alluded to was from Kansas, and thus the *Tribune's* story about Jim Lane's negro regiments is at once proved a bursted bubble, ditto Greeley's red breeched negro brigade, and the negro regiments that have been reported to be organizing in this district.

Since the adjournment of Congress the Jacksonian qualities of Abraham Lincoln have been more than ever apparent. That he is determined to prosecute the war vigorously and to a successful result none can now doubt. He waited only to be clothed with the power, and provided with the means. The changes since made in the administration of the War Department, the call for three hundred thousand additional volunteers, and the call to-day, besides, for three hundred thousand militia, [illegible] with which he has gone to work to crush the rebellion as soon as he was relieved of the embarrassments of a Senate composed in great part of men who were only conditionally for the Union. There were in the last session of Congress three classes of Union men—one for the Union, if slavery should be preserved; another for the Union only on condition that slavery should be abolished, and the third for the Union without any conditions whatever—for the Union first last and all the time, without reference to the slavery question or any other side issue. The President belongs to this last enumeration of Union men He intends to maintain the government and preserve the Union, come what may. If slavery should go down in the struggle, let it go, but the Union must and shall be preserved.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL JAMESON.

Brigadier General Jameson, who has been here for several weeks, very ill with typhoid fever, contracted in the swamps of the Chickahominy, is sufficiently convalescent to be removed to his home in Maine. He will leave here on Wednesday afternoon

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL WRIGHT.

General Horatio Wright arrived here on business with the War Department last night

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL COCHRANE.

Brigadier General John Cochrane is here to-day. He was *en route* for New York, but information received here has induced him to return to his command in the Army of the Potomac without delay. He is unwilling to be absent when something is to be done.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT WAR MEETING.

Preparations are making upon a grand scale for the war meeting, to be held on the grounds at the east front of the Capitol, at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Hon George S. Boutwell, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, Hon. Leonard Sweet, of Illinois, Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, Senator Harlan, of Iowa, Gen. Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, Colonel William Harrow, of Illinois, and others, have accepted invitations to speak The President and members of the Cabinet and Major General Halleck have been invited, and will be present should their public duties at the time not prevent. The marine band has been detailed to perform during the intervals of the speaking, the usual promenade concert on the west grounds of the Capitol being postponed for that day. Mayor Wallach will preside.

It is believed a brigade will be raised in the District of Columbia and vicinity without drafting, if the proper course be pursued.

INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President will to-morrow inspect the troops and forts on the south side of the Potomac, under the command of Brigadier General Sturgis, commencing at the Chain Bridge The inspection will be a grand affair. General Sturgis, under many disadvantages, has put both fortifications and garrisons in most excellent condition.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

A number of persons have recently voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance. They were doubtless influenced by the newspaper speculations or reports that the government was about to thus test the patriotism of our citizens.

CAPTURE OF PRIZES.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of two rebel vessels near Berwick Bay by the United States steamer Hatteras.

ARREST OF DISLOYALISTS.

Arrests are frequently made in Washington of offensive disloyalists.

Dr. Camp, a dentist, was arrested last night for boisterous secession language, and boasting of having communication with Richmond His effects were searched, and, among other things, a letter from Gen. Beauregard was found. Camp is an old offender, having been arrested some two weeks since on his return from Richmond. He was released through the mediation of the French Minister, since which time he has been comparatively quiet. Recent movements on his part made him an object of suspicion, and last night he was arrested He was sent to the Old Capitol prison.

Rev. D. D. Broadus, a minister of Fredericksburg, was arrested there last week, and brought to the city and committed to Old Capitol. It is understood that he is held as a hostage for the return of several Union citizens of Fredericksburg, held as prisoners by the Confederates.

Rev. T. N. Conrad, who has recently been preaching for the Southern Methodist church, has been arrested by the Provost Marshal and sent to the old Capitol Prison. The charges against him are, holding communication with the enemy and attempting to get his scholars as recruits to the rebel army.

B. Wheat, W. C Taylor and Dr J B Johnson were arrested in Alexandria last night, and have been brought hither.

Several citizens of Fairfax county, arrested under General Pope's orders, and taken to Springfield station, have been released. Considerable excitement exists in Alexandria and vicinity in consequence of these and kindred proceedings

THE NEW TREASURY NOTES OF SMALL DENOMINATIONS.

The National Bank Note Company have to-day furnished the Treasury Department with impressions of the ones and twos of the new Treasury notes. The ones have upon them the likeness of Secretary Chase, and the twos the likeness of Secretary Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, the same as that upon the five hundred dollar notes of the present issue. The engravers have thus happily combined in these notes the first and the present Secretaries of the Treasury. The ones are distinguished by one broad band across the back, the twos have two bands and two concentric circles, inside of which are the figures two.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The mails received by the State Department from abroad simply confirm what has already been stated with regard to the attitude of foreign governments towards the United States. Lord Palmerston has refused to allow the open sympathizers with the Southern rebels to take the management of affairs out of the control of government, but it is not doubted that he and the British government would willingly avail themselves of a decent pretext for intervention. The rebel sympathizers at Nassau are trying to furnish this pretext. Their complaints of outrages by United States cruisers upon British vessels and the British flag have this intent—no more nor less. The population of Nassau is in complete sympathy with the rebellion. It is composed of a mixture of negroes and South Carolina refugees, who have retained all their predilections for South Carolina since the days of the Revolution. It is not impossible that their complaints may be seized upon by the British government as the basis of demands which will be pushed to intervention. The only way to avert this result is to hurry up the federal forces and push the rebellion to such extremities as to show to Europe that the federal government will soon crush it out, and be ready with a powerful army and a million of soldiers to attend to the punishment of any intervention from abroad.

ANTICIPATIONS OF A RIOT.

The *Star* of to-day says —We are informed that the negroes of this city are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves, in anticipation of a riot and mob by the laboring classes of whites similar to those which lately occurred in New Albany, Indiana, Cincinnati, Ohio, and other places. It is also alleged that a number of clerks in the government employ are aiding the negroes in perfecting their organization. Our informant is a colored man of this city.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX BILL.

The following additional officers have been appointed under the Internal Revenue law.—Kansas—John Speer, Collector; James F. Legate, Assessor. New Mexico—Charles Blummer, Collector, Jesus Maria Baca, Assessor.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are announced:—

H. H. Walker, Co. A, Twenty-seventh New York.
E. Rockwood, Co. F, —— Michigan.
George Young, Co. I, Twenty-third New York.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

The boat from Aquia creek has brought up over one hundred contrabands, who are principally from Caroline county, Va. Many of them have been away from their homes for a considerable time. They were sent to the creek on Saturday last. On their arrival there they were at once directed to the contraband quarters. Among them are persons of all hues, ages and sizes, including a sprinkling of infants barely a week old. The women, for the most part, lugged the children Indian fashion, and the men bore on their shoulders immense bundles of baggage.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity.

THE QUESTION OF IMMEDIATE DRAFTING SETTLED BY THE GOVERNMENT—EXCITEMENT ABOUT TOWN—THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE AND THE RUSH FOR EXEMPTION PAPERS, ETC.

The government has at last settled the question of immediate drafting, and the public have got to meet the [illegible]. Six hundred thousand men are now called for, instead of three hundred thousand, and it is but just that the people of the North should immediately respond to this call, for upon its immediate answer depends the salvation of our country and the upholding of the Union. The citizens of New York, however, have taken the matter with quite an excited feeling, and when the fact became generally known around town last evening everybody seemed to have received a sudden shock, although the almost certainty of a draft was within the past few days uppermost in the minds of all far seeing individuals. The general opinion in regard to the stringent rules to be adopted by the government in this case were highly favorable, and the sentiments of all thinking men were in support of sustaining the government at all hazards and hurrying into the field, at whatever cost, the six hundred thousand men called for by the President. When force is used in raising troops there cannot, undoubtedly, be expected such an outpouring of popular enthusiasm as might otherwise be met with; but when men must be had—when our great and good government is brought to such extremes as that its very existence is on the verge of annihilation—then is the time for all persons, no matter of what station in life, to gird on the armor of warfare and hasten into immediate action, encouraged to achieve victories by the fact, that upon them and their deeds depends the salvation of the country and the upholding of all our national honor and position. The militia are liable to being drafted first, but their term extends to only nine months. Those who are not able, through physical defects, to join the militia, in order to escape such draft must file a statement in the office of the County Clerk, Henry Genet, Esq , with an affidavit stating the particular cause of exemption, and by this means escape the necessity of entering the field The names of all liable to militia duty are entered upon a book in the County Clerk's office, the same being taken from the "City Directory." In consequence of this the office of the County Clerk was, during the whole of yesterday, crowded to a perfect jam by persons anxious to ascertain whether their names were upon this book, and also to file exemption papers where it was conclusive that physical defects prevented them from shouldering a musket. There must have, certainly, some five thousand persons visited the office yesterday, most of whom occupied their time in looking over the list of names for the purpose of finding out if their particular cognomen figured upon the numerous pages. Considerable difficulty is experienced in this matter of hunting up names by these parties, and the clerks in the office have enough on hand for all reasonable purposes in order to attend to the thousands who are now flocking around them. Men of all classes may here be found peering anxiously over these records, and it is somewhat of a comical sight to see the earnestness with which they pursue them When drafting does commence, it would not be a bad idea to seek out those who make so many lame excuses, and have them first in the field when the war of active conflict again bursts upon the country. Let not all the poor men, whose patriotism lies in their hearts and not in their pockets, be the first to be called upon, and while force has got to be used in raising troops, let that force be used in a proper manner and in the right direction.

THE DRAFTING EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday another great rush of "patriots" was made to the City Hall, all anxious to prove their exemption from military duty. As soon as the City Clerk's office was opened for business a perfect avalanche of human beings almost burried the officer out of existence. Throughout the entire day a stream of would be exempts was constantly pouring in and out of the office, and many of the excuses given were really ridiculous.

RECRUITING IN THE VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

Yesterday there was a busy time among the different recruiting offices of this city, and from accounts received from these several localities there appears to be a very large increase among the number of men who are enlisting in the volunteer organizations. This occurred, no doubt, from the almost certainty which existed in the public mind of a speedy draft taking place; and men thought it better, if they had to go at all, to enter the field voluntarily, instead of being drafted. This feeling is quite proper, and should have existed throughout the city some weeks since. On Broadway there was a large business done, and the different regimental headquarters were crowded by men making inquiries as to the best organizations for them to enter. It were well for all who intend to enlist to do so immediately in order to obtain their bounty, as after the 15th of August all payments in that respect will be stopped.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE—COLONEL BLISS IN TOWN.

The draft question was, of course, the main topic of discussion yesterday in this department. Colonel Bliss, the State Paymaster General, who arrived from Albany, was present during the afternoon on business with General Arthur, and gave some interesting facts relative to the payment of bounty money, of which the following are the principal items —

	New regiments.	*Old regiments.*	*Total.*
Paid on Friday....	$15,550	16,050	31,600
Paid on Saturday .	4,800	1,256	6,056
Totals.	$20,650	16,906	37,656

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

This regiment is fast filling up its quota, and promises fair to be one of the finest and best disciplined in the State. On Sunday last, through the kindness of the Police Commissioners, free passage on their boat was given to the wives and friends of the men. In the afternoon, the Rev. J. W. Williams, chaplain of the regiment, assisted by a brother clergyman, held divine service, according to the rites of the Episcopal church. The men were formed into hollow square, their colonel addressed a few appropriate remarks, and, as the sun was intensely hot, desired them to seat themselves in the shade, on the grass or otherwise. Although this is the first of the services held in camp, the men, without an exception, were most attentive, and listened earnestly to a very impressive and eloquent discourse from II. Timothy, chap. ii., verse 3—"Endure hardness as a good soldier." The reverend gentleman spoke of the vicissitudes attending a soldier's life, the various enemies he has to wage war with, and the necessity of his being clothed with heavenly armor, in order to insure a triumphant victory He illustrated his subject with anecdotes of Washington and other remarkable heroes, proving that the soldier under the influence of religion could at all seasons look for aid from the God of Battles to nerve him for the fight. The discourse throughout was earnest, practical, and in every way adapted to officers and men. Such chaplains, who faithfully spend their time and labor in diffusing and inculcating religion and morality among the men, cannot fail to prove of incalculable good to the soldier at all times, in war or peace. The barracks at Riker's Island are commodious, healthy and clean the number of men we understand to be nearly 450. Several tents will be erected on the island in a few days, to accommodate the recruits who are enlisting daily. Colonel Turnbull is a most efficient officer, and appears anxious to do all in his power to supply the demands and aid to the personal comfort of the soldier.

PRESENTATION TO COLONEL ALLEN, OF THE STANTON LEGION.

The members of the First regiment New York State Volunteers, which has been lately commanded by Colonel William H. Allen, of the Stanton Legion, are about to present that gallant officer with a splendid sword, sash and belt as a testimonial of their personal regard for him as a man and their appreciation of him as a colonel. The articles for presentation are now on exhibition at Ball, Black & Co.'s, in Broadway. The Stanton Legion is progressing finely, recruiting being excellent. Muster and inspection will take place to-day.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL MONROE.

The remains of Colonel James Monroe, of the Twenty-second New York State Militia, were yesterday interred. The religious services took place yesterday morning, at the church of St. Xavier. No military escort took part upon the occasion, at the request of the immediate friends of deceased.

THE THIRD REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Sixty-three men for the above regiment were sworn in yesterday by Adjutant J. J. Ryan, at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Walker street, that officer greatly facilitating the work of the corps. A meeting of the officers of the regiment, called by Lieutenant Colonel Braulik, complimented Captains Murphy, Dunlevy and Smith upon their efficiency.

RECEPTION OF COLONEL CORCORAN.

A meeting of the officers of the Sixty-ninth regiment now in this city, was held in the armory of the corps, Essex market, last evening. Captain John Breslin was appointed Chairman and Lieutenant Duffy Secretary. A delegation from the various Celtic societies was present, with the intention of concurring in the action of the meeting. The Chairman, having explained that the object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the proper reception of Colonel Corcoran, whose arrival might be looked for at any moment—

Capt. Kirker proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Lieut. Connolly, that a committee be appointed to confer with the different Irish societies to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of Colonel Corcoran. The resolution was adopted and the following committee appointed —Captain Clark (Chairman), Lieutenants Dalton, P Duffy, Hare and M. Breslin.

The committee will hold a meeting this week to report progress, and in the meantime they will confer with the different societies, with the object of securing unity of action.

MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

A military association will be organized for "drill and exercise in arms." Young men over eighteen years of age, desirous of becoming members, are invited to apply at the Mercer House this (Tuesday) evening at eight o'clock.

Recruiting in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, August 4, 1862.

The contributions for the bounty fund commenced to-day. A few persons have already given $60,000.

Volunteers from Maine.

BELFAST, Me., August 4, 1862.

One hundred and fifty-two men left here to-day to join the Nineteenth regiment. Eighty-six of the number were enlisted by Major H W. Cunningham. The whole quota for this county is four hundred and four, and they will be in camp to-morrow Belfast has already sent over three hundred men to the army and navy, and is ready to send more when required.

Detention of River Steamers near Fort McHenry, and Arrest of Passengers.

[From the Baltimore American, August 4.]

On last Saturday the steamer George Weems, Captain Weems, left this port for her usual trip on the Patuxent river, with a considerable number of passengers, nearly all of whom were ticketed for St. Mary's and Calvert counties. There were also on board a half dozen police officers, who had been ordered there for the purpose of arresting suspicious characters and preventing the transportation of contraband merchandise. As soon as the steamer neared Fort McHenry she was signalled to stop, and was soon moored to the wharf. General Morris sent Captain J. Milton Ferry, Company A, of the Twelfth regiment New York State National Guard, and Lieutenant Theodore C. Kibbe, also of a New York regiment, with an armed guard, to search the steamer and report This duty was performed in the most thorough manner, and the arrest of a number of the passengers and the seizure of contraband goods and letters—*the latter undamped, and one hundred and two in number.* The goods and letters were seized, and are now in the General's quarters. The passengers, under an armed guard, were marched into the interior of the work, and after an examination by the General were committed to the guard house, where they still remain.

Three of the passengers were discharged, viz:—W. W. Glenn, Esq., of Baltimore, who was merely on a visit to his farm, and Messrs. Charles Warwick and Thomas F. Weale, of Batavia, New York. The latter were British subjects, and the General discharged them on parole not to perform any acts of hostility to the United States government.

The search over, the steamer was permitted to depart, with the officers, for the purpose of boarding the steamer Mary Washington, of the line She was met near the Bodkin, boarded and brought up to the Fort wharf. No contraband merchandise was discovered, but about *one hundred and sixty-five letters* all unstamped, and contents mostly of a business character, which were taken in charge As in the case of the other steamer, a number of passengers were on board who refused to take the oath, and they are now confined in the fort. The following is a list of those removed from both boats —Geo. O Wane, St Mary's county, Maryland M B Chumm, St Mary's county, Md , Major Abraham Barnes, late Inspector of the Baltimore Custom House, B. L. Hayden, St Mary's county, Md., Robert M. Pindell, Anne Arundel county, Md ; Lewis Wagner, Richmond, Virginia, Benjamin H Harris, of the firm of Neale, Harris & Co., 28 Franklin street; James O. Fitzpatrick, dry goods commission merchant, over No 1 Hanover street, who had contraband goods in his possession, J. J. Norris, No. 669 West Lexington street Kent Weems, Calvert county; James Waring, St Mary's county, Dr Henry L. Naylor, Prince George's county, George R Gaynor, St. Mary's county, D. W Hudson, Batavia county, N. Y , W A Gordon, Georgetown, D. C., Wm. Burroughs, St Mary's county, Dennis Golt, Calvert county William H. Hoover, book keeper, Baltimore city; Dr Lewis G. Sparrow, Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, A. A. McCullough, Prince George's county, Henry Adams, St. Mary's county, and James Graves, of Virginia. All the passengers on both boats who were willing to take the oath were allowed to proceed on their journey.

SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY —The great sale of prize property from the condemned steamship Circassian will take place to-day at eleven o clock A M , consisting of wines, brandies, champagne, preserved meats, fruits, peas, mushrooms, &c.

Police Intelligence.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—Officer Samuel Rothschild, of the Sixth ward police, while on duty early yesterday morning at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, was suddenly attacked by a Cuban, named Frank Consalli, who, without the least provocation, drew a razor from his pocket, and with it cut a gash in the officer's face six inches long. The Cuban then fled, but was pursued by officers Kennedy, of the Sixth, and Coakley, of the Fourth, who overhauled and arrested him. He was taken to court and locked up for trial The officer had his wound attended to at the New York Hospital, and was then taken to his residence The motive which led to the murderous attempt upon the officer's life has not transpired.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown. Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

Beautiful Complexion—Phalon's "Snow White Cream" when applied to the face, neck and arms seems like the work of magic. It makes the coarsest skin smooth, and the fairest complexion transparently white. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Ladies after using this delightful article will have no other. All druggists, and 439 Broadway.

Prof. L. Miller's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black and Brown Try it The best Sold by druggists. Depot 56 Dey street.

W. A. Batchelor's Celebrated Establishment for Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, and Hair Dyeing, and Moldavia Cream for beautifying the hair, 16 Bond street.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.— Sent free to any one afflicted with Rupture, or Hernia. Address box 188 New York Post office.

Protect the Brave Volunteers by Supplying them with Holloway's Pills, to guard them against miasma and bilious fevers.

Doctor Hunter's Discovery Cures the very worst form of Scrofula, obstinate Eruption of the Skin and old Ulcers. No. 3 Division street, New York City, since 1834.

THE MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Movements of the Union Forces in Virginia—Interesting from New Orleans—Affairs in the Southwest—Late News from Rebeldom, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Captain Cook, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool

The mails for Europe will close in this city this afternoon, at a quarter-past one and at half-past five o'clock, to go by railroad.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be published at eleven o'clock this morning, and will contain the Latest Despatches from the Armies of Generals McClellan and Pope, operating in Virginia, Late and Interesting News from New Orleans, Port Royal, S. C., and Newbern, N. C.; Operations in the Southwest, Affairs in Washington, News from the South, and all other news of the week of an interesting and important nature.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents

Sampson Low, Son & Co., No 47 Ludgate Hill, London, England, will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the NEW YORK HERALD.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 365—August 4, 1862.
53, 60, 45, 35, 67, 16, 3, 38, 71, 27, 74, 73.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 366—August 4, 1862.
10, 4, 38, 20, 56, 6, 15, 60, 68, 29, 23, 40, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 313—August 4, 1862.
52, 10, 13, 71, 16, 61, 6, 60, 24, 68, 57, 72.
DELAWARE, CLASS 294—August 4, 1862.
1, 17, 22, 68, 52, 38, 51, 9, 20, 37, 12, 19, 21.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries.—Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1—Of Unequalled style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed at TAIT'S 84 Cortlandt street, corner of Greenwich.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1.—The Best in the city, at Wood's Gallery, 208 Bowery, New York.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1—Equal to the best made DALCHS. 233 Greenwich st., cor. Barclay

Cartes de Visite One Dollar per Dozen.— Cheaper than any and as good as the best.
PERCIVAL 130 Chatham street.

O. A. Bills, Specie Broker, No. 170 Greenwich street, N. Y —Prizes cashed in Kentucky and Delaware Lotteries.

Caution to the Army of the Potomac.— Lloyd's Map of Virginia is used by General McClellan and the War Department. No map is equal to it, and it sells for only 25 cents. Swindling map agents have tried to induce us to print price $1 on them to extort that price from the soldiers. We have always declined. To day we received a letter from an agent refusing to sell our maps, and saying, "I have now an order for 350 of your Map of Virginia, but I send them the Coast Survey Map instead. B F. Hazleton." Thus are our soldiers treated. My map can be mailed anywhere for two cents postage
J. T. LLOYD, 164 Broadway.

Dow's Ice Cream Soda.—The Rush at Barnum's is immense, so it is at the Havana Agency, under the Museum, for Dow's Ice Cream Soda and those choice Cabinet Concha Segars.

Rupture Cured—At Marsh's Radical Cure Truss Institute. Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Abdominal Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, &c. Corner Broadway and Ann street, under Barnum's Museum. A female to attend ladies.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere Factory, 81 Barclay street

Married.

WEST—WATERS.—On Friday, August 29, 1861, by the Rev. Robert Train, WILLIAM H. WEST to ANNIE M., daughter of John Waters, Esq , of this city.

Died.

ALLEN.—At Glen Cove, on Monday morning, August 4, MARY D. H. ALLEN, of this city, in the 48th year of her age, relict of Major John W. Allen, of Texas.

Notice of funeral will be given.

ALLEN.—On Monday, August 4, of consumption, ELLEN ALLEN, wife of Joseph Henry Allen, and daughter of the late William and Honora O'Brien, of Mallow, county Cork, Ireland, aged 22 years and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, [illegible] this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock precisely, to Astoria, L. I.

BROWN.—Accidentally drowned, while bathing at New Canaan, Conn , on Saturday, August 2, CHARLES W. BROWN, son of Truman B and Eliza B. Brown, aged 18 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 227 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

BYRNE.—At the General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Sunday, July 26, of wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks, before Richmond, JAMES BYRNE, aged 35 years, a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland. He was a plasterer by trade, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

Dublin papers please copy.

CLARK.—On Sunday, August 4, HELEN CLARK, aged 29 years

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, from 104 East Twentieth street.

CONKLIN.—In camp, at Harrison's Landing, Va., on Friday, July 25, of typhoid fever, ALBERT G. CONKLIN, Corporal, Company C, Fortieth (Mozart) regiment, New York Volunteers. For particulars address J. W. Sutton, Greenpoint.

CONRAD —On Sunday, August 3, BLANDINA TAPPAN CONRAD, widow of Henry Conrad, formerly of Kingston, Ulster county New York, aged 75 years

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, at the residence of her son in-law, Henry P. Marshall, No. 115 East Seventeenth street.

EVERIT —On Sunday, August 3, ADALINE, daughter of the late William and Elizabeth Everit.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 13 Bond street

FEENEY.—On Sunday, August 3, after a short illness, JAMES FEENEY, a native of the county Langford, Ireland, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Bergen and Nevins streets, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past two o clock.

GRAHAM —On Saturday, August 2, MARY BROWN, daughter of the late Wm. W Graham

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No 54 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, and from St. Mark's church, New York (Tenth street and Second avenue), at four o'clock, without further notice.

HOLMES.—On Sunday morning, August 3, CATHERINE, wife of the late Eldad Holmes, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon at half past two o'clock, from her late residence, 238 Madison street, without further invitation

HUGHES.—On Sunday, August 3, SUSAN HUGHES, aged 78 years

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her son, Michael Hughes, 157 East Twenty-fourth street.

HUGHES.—On Sunday, August 3, after a short illness, JENNIE SANDS, youngest daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Hughes, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 44 Rivington street.

HACKETT —On Monday, August 4, HONORA, relict of Thomas Hacket, a native of Ballymacuard, county Galway, Ireland, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No 6 Monroe street.

MELLICK —At Fortress Monroe, Va , On Wednesday, July 30, of typhoid fever, Captain SIMEON A MELLICK, of Troop H, First New York Mounted Rifles, son of A. D. and Elizabeth D Mellick, of Bergen Point, New Jersey

The funeral services will take place from the house of his father, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past four o'clock. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. The boats of the Central Railroad leave pier No 2 North river at twenty minutes past eleven in the forenoon, and twenty minutes past three in the afternoon. Those wishing to return to the city can do so by boat or by carriages that will be in attendance.

JENTZEN.—On Monday, August 4, JOHANNA S. JENTZEN, only child of John H and Johanna Jentzen, aged 11 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 28 Greenwich street, without further notice.

KNOCHS.—At the residence of his son, Rev. Wm. H. Knouse, in North Greenwich, Conn , Rev. CHARLES KNOCHS, after a short illness, in the 65th year of his age

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at half past ten o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch church in Mount Vernon, N. Y

The 9 30 A. M. train of the New Haven railroad from New York will arrive at Mount Vernon at 10.15, where carriages will be in attendance.

KELAGHAN.—On Sunday, August 3, after a short and severe illness, PATRICK KELAGHAN, aged 53 years, a native of the parish of Carrickmacross, county Monaghan, Ireland

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 123 Mulberry street.

Monahan and Donegal papers please copy.

LEAVITT.—On Sunday, August 3, ANGELICA P., widow of Jonathan Leavitt

The friends of the family and of her sons George A. Leavitt and Henry M. Leavitt and her son in-law, W. A. Ransom, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 148 Second avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock

LINAHAN.—On Sunday, August 3, DAVID P. LINAHAN, youngest son of D. J. and Margaret Linahan, aged 1 year, 4 months and 19 days

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 164 West Seventeenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, August 4, FRANCIS HENRY, son of Henry A and Frances A. Moore, aged 10 months

The friends and acquaintances of his parents are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from their residence, in Jefferson street, fifth house from Ormond place, Brooklyn

MILLER.—At Hoboken, N J , on Monday, August 4, ANN MILLER, aged 65 years, 11 months and 1 day

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son in law, Mr. John R. Terry, 113 Garden street, Hoboken.

New Orleans, Troy and Sacramento papers please copy

MORRISSEY.—On Monday, August 4, JOHN MORRISSEY, brother of Thos Morrissey, a native of Limerick, Ireland

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 67 Washington street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

MCCAFFERY.—On Sunday, August 3, CATHARINE FORD MCCAFFERY, widow of Hugh McCaffery, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 East Thirty-fifth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCCORMAC —On Monday, August 4, LINCOLN WINFIELD youngest son of Thomas and Margaret McCormac, aged 9 months and 10 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No 371 Eighth avenue, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

O'CONNOR.—On Sunday afternoon, August 3, at two o'clock, SARAH O CONNOR, a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, aged 25 years and 9 months.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 178 Elizabeth street.

ROSE.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, August 3, IDA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Thos L and Sarah A Rose, aged 4 years, 6 months and 29 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 19 East Baltic street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday, August 1, JOHN HENRY, beloved son of John and Elizabeth Smith, aged 8 years and 12 days

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 29½ Cherry street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

STILES.—At Utica, N Y., on Saturday, August 2, Mr. ALEXANDER STILES, of Flushing, L. I., of heart disease, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal church, Flushing, this (Tuesday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, without further invitation. Persons from the city desiring to attend may take the trains on the Flushing Railroad, connecting with the ferries from James slip and Thirty-fourth street, at nine o'clock

SMITH —On Sunday, August 3, HARRY D. SMITH, youngest son of Chauncey and Hannah M. Smith, aged 6 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of his father, 120 East Forty-sixth street.

TOWNSEND.—On Sunday morning, August 3, LOUISA MICKLE, wife of Theodore Townsend, of Albany, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, A. H Mickle, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. Trains leave James slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries at 11 A. M.

VAN ALLEN —On Saturday evening, August 2, Mrs. MARY VAN ALLEN, in the 87th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son, William Van Allen, are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 82 Franklin street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, without further invitation.

WALL.—At her residence, 194 East Nineteenth street, Mrs. MAURICE WALL, in the 71st year of her age

The friends and relatives of her sons, P. J , Lieutenant M. W. and J. W Wall, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WILSON.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, July 14, after a long affliction, MARIAH, widow of Thomas Wilson, aged 69 years, 2 months and 21 days.

O, what is a home without a mother?

Connecticut papers please copy.

YOUNG —At Hunter's Point, L. I., MARY N. YOUNG, wife of William Young, aged 48 years, 11 months and 14 days.

Her remains will be taken to Brookville for interment this (Tuesday) morning

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT GIMBREDE'S, $4 ALBUMS (FIFTY PICTURES) retailed at $3 Wedding Cards, Note Paper, Monograms, in perfect taste.

ATTENTION —CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND INgrowing nails, enlarged and diseased joints, and all kindred ailments, skilfully and successfully treated by Dr J. BRIGGS, the well known surgeon chiropodist, 212 Broadway, New York. Dr. Briggs' Alleviator cures corns, bunions, &c., Sent by mail and sold by druggists, at 25 and 50 cents per box.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, new in principle, light, clean and easy. GREGORY & CO., 35 Bond street.

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT. See Wilkes' Spirit.

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT. See Wilkes' Spirit.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—SINCE 1850—WELL TESTED on tin roofs, iron, wood and brick, hulls and decks of vessels, depots, bridges, fences and outbuildings. Depot No. 76 Maiden lane.

DEAFNESS CURED—READ THE FOLLOWING, from a distinguished merchant in our city. It speaks volumes for itself —

New York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling noises in the head, together with many other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, 23 South street.

DR. VON EISENBERG ON DEAFNESS.—WHO COULD have expected that a work on Deafness should abound with such interesting anecdotes, and amuse while it instructs! We congratulate the author on his success. Dr. Von Eisenberg's office, 33 Clinton place, west of Broadway, is continually crowded with deaf and blind, seeking aid.—Journal of Commerce, July 17.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT. See Wilkes' Spirit.

FINE OLD BOURBON, MONONGAHELA AND RYE Whiskey —A large stock, comprising all grades, some very choice, for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand and for sale by JNO. SCRYMSER & CO , 126 Front street.

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT. See Wilkes' Spirit.

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT See Wilkes' Spirit.

PILES, FISTULA AND DISEASES OF THE PELVIC Organs Dr. H A. DANIELS, 121 Sixth avenue, near Fourteenth street.

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT. See Wilkes' Spirit.

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT. See Wilkes' Spirit.

SECOND HAND COIR MATTING WANTED—CHEAP for cash. Address N Randolph, 93 Beekman street, up stairs.

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT. See Wilkes' Spirit.

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT. See Wilkes' Spirit.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA
PALE BURTON
AND
PALE AND AMBER STOCK ALES.
Brewery, Eighteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, New York

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT. See Wilkes' Spirit.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, WHOLESALE AND retail, for sale—Now doing a first class cash business. A good bargain may be expected, as the owner is about to get into other business. For particulars apply in the store corner of Stanton and Pitt streets.

NOTICE —THE MEMBERS OF THE FATHER MATthew U B T A. B Society are [illegible] at their hall, 361 Broome street, in full regalia on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 1 o clock P. M., to attend the funeral of deceased brother John Valentine. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 654 Water street. [illegible] of the President. MICHAEL McGRATH.
EDWD. MULVANY, Secretary.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.
GRAND BENEFIT
IN AID OF THE
RECRUITING FUND
OF THE
SICKLES (EXCELSIOR) BRIGADE
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6.
A splendid and varied performance, including the play of
THE HUNCHBACK,
in which the distinguished tragedienne,
MISS JANE COMBS,
will make her first appearance since her return from England
A CONCERT
to be given by a number of celebrated Operatic artists, and a variety of other pleasing entertainments, for which
A HOST OF TALENT
has volunteered.
Tickets can be obtained at the committee rooms (General Hall's music store, 543 Broadway), at the principal hotels, and at the Winter Garden theatre, Broadway, opposite Bond street, where seats and private boxes may be secured this day and to-morrow. Gen. WM. HALL, Treasurer.
Col. S. W. CONE, Secretary.
Committee of Arrangements.

WANTED—A BARTENDER, WHO UNDERSTANDS his business and can do the carving for a hotel. Address L., Herald office.

$600.—ANY PERSON UNDERSTANDING THE management of a lunch counter, and having $600 in cash, can obtain a position that will pay him well in a first class hotel in Brooklyn. Address X. L., Herald office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. E. ROTH, AUCTIONEER. AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE. The elegant Household Furniture of Dr. Henry Prentiss, at the residence 119 Clinton place, West Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will be sold at public auction, this day (Tuesday), August 5, at 11 o'clock precisely, consisting of handsome Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Office Chairs, Bookcases, Lounges, Tables, elegant rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, covered in rich brocatel and green figured reps; handsome Reception Chairs, Turkish Chairs and Lounges to match, rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Etageres, with mirror backs and doors, Pier and Oval Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Shades, fine Oil Paintings, rich China Vases, twenty-one day Bronze Clock, lady's Writing Table, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, Chairs, Tables, Hose and Corner Stands, Hat racks, Sofa Beds, Rockers, Clocks, Mirrors, Tea and Balloon Tables; Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, walnut Sideboard, twelve oak Dining Chairs, &c. Sale positive.

A. M. E. CHAPMAN, AUCTIONEER. MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY AND PIANOFORTE. Drawing Room Suits, Chandeliers, Velvet Carpets, Bronzes and articles of virtu at public auction, this day (Tuesday), August 5, at 11 o'clock, at residence No. 48 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Catalogues can be had at the office or house on morning of sale. Drawing rooms—Large and costly collection of Oil Paintings, by eminent artists; Bronze Clocks, two Mantel Mirrors, two Pier Mirrors, elegant seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover, Music Stand, suits of Furniture, covered in rosewood, Bookcase and Etagere, Centre Tables, black walnut Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Lounges, China, Glass and Silver Ware; rosewood and black walnut Chamber Furniture, Mattresses, Bedding, &c.; Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE sale of Household Furniture.—This day (Tuesday), at private residence 113 West Twenty third street, near Sixth avenue, at two o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, Clocks, Curtains, Sofa Beds, Paintings, Ornaments, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Also an assortment of Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

A. S. RICHARDS, AUCTIONEER.—1,000 CASES Boots, Shoes and Brogans.—This day.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on Wednesday, August 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt street, comprising in part of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Grain, Thick, Kip and Calf Boots. Also, Women's, Misses and Children's Shoes of all kinds, and a large invoice of Stock Goods.

A. J. L. SMITH, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 11 o'clock, the Furniture of the four story house 17 Stuyvesant street, junction of Third avenue and Ninth street, including everything necessary for a genteel residence.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. By D. EMBURY, Jr.—WM. W. SHIRLEY, auctioneer, Tuesday, August 5, at 10 o'clock, at 231 Pearl street, in lots to suit city and country retailers, a choice stock of Boots and other best Goods, worthy the notice of cash buyers wanting bargains.

AUCTION NOTICE.—W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCtioneer.—Large and peremptory sale of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at auction, on Tuesday, August 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Courtland street, comprising prime and seasonable Goods, direct from manufacturers. Also balance of a Retail Stock, in good order. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 111 Broadway, the valuable front and rear Houses and Lots 14 Essex street and 634 Hudson street, will be sold to the highest bidder, a large portion can remain on mortgage. Can be seen at any time. For particulars and maps apply at the office, 28 Pine street.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. By EDWARD SCHENCK on Thursday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, 1— Broadway, MORGAN STALLION Is long tail, chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, of very great beauty, is a Vermont Morgan, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle, can trot 2 45, and warranted to trot in 3 minutes. Also LIGHT SHIFTING TOP WAGON AND HARNESS, nearly new.

SPAN OF BAY HORSES. Are 6 and 7 years old, 16 hands, fine roadsters; warranted sound, kind and gentle in every way. SEVERAL LIGHT ROAD WAGONS AND HARNESSES.

EDWARD PETTINGER, AUCTIONEER, 60 WALL street.—Peremptory sale of Livery Stable Stock.—EDWARD PETTINGER will sell this day, Tuesday, August 5, at 11 o'clock, at the livery stable, 63 East Sixteenth street, between Third avenue and Irving place, the stock contained therein, consisting of carriage, family and road Horses, light top Wagons, road Wagons, Coaches, family Rockaway, double and single Harness, &c. The public are respectfully invited to attend, as the stock will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT stock of Photographic Albums, Photographs, Ambrotypes, Engravings, Passe Partouts, &c.—By C. W. DAYENPORT, on this day (Tuesday), August 5, at 11 o'clock, a very choice and elegant stock of Photographs, Ambrotypes, Photographic Albums, Stereoscopic Views, Passe Partouts, &c., being a very desirable assortment of the best goods in the market, including many entirely new. Elegant Stuffed Birds—About two each giant shades of Birds of rare varieties, French Clocks and Books, also, some elegant mantel Clocks and forty volumes of Books.

F. FITZSIMMONS, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE NO 15 Fourth avenue, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 657 First avenue, the Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery and Liquor Store, consisting of the usual assortment of fresh Teas, Sugars, Spices, Coffee, &c. It has been long established. Cheap rent, location excellent. Will offer the whole in one lot if required.

GEORGE COOK, AUCTIONEER. Horses and Wagons.—This day, August 5, at salesroom 141 Broadway, at 1 o'clock. A handsome black saddle Horse, 15½ hands high. A bay Horse, 15 hands, good for all work. Also, Trotting Wagons and Rockaways.

GEORGE COOK, AUCTIONEER.—BY GEORGE COOK, this day (Tuesday), August 5, at 10½ o'clock, at — Richmond street.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage the entire Furniture of the above mentioned house, viz., Parlor, Chamber, Hall, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence. N. B.—The above sale is postponed to Wednesday, August 6, at the same hour and place.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on Tuesday, August 5, at 11 o'clock, at their store, 23 Nassau st., choice old Wines—Special sale of a small and very choice lot of Wines, Brandies, Segars, &c., sold to close the account. The goods are positively of fine quality and guaranteed in every respect and consist in part as follows, viz.—Old Bourbon Whiskey St. Leger 1836, Ambroisal & Keller old selected do., Old Hennessy, Otard and Pinet, Castillon & Co's Cognac Brandies; various vintages Sherries; Harmony, Duarte's and "Star and Garter" Madeiras, Champagnes, Clarets, Hocks, &c., in all comprising such an assortment of fine goods as are usually kept by our leading wine merchants and groceries. Also a small lot of very choice Havana Segars, consisting of Londres, Prensados, Conchas, &c., in 10 lb. boxes.

HENRY D. MINER, AUCTIONEER. SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU STREET, Opposite the Post office. MORTGAGEES' SALE OF THE PHOENIX SUGAR REFINERY, FOOT OF BRIDGE STREET, BROOKLYN. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, Friday, August 1, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of the Phoenix Sugar Refinery, foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, under foreclosure of chattel mortgages, the stock and fixtures of the above establishment, said to be the most complete of any of the kind in the United States. It embraces the entire appurtenances necessary for the business, has been in operation but little over a year, and is in perfect working order in every particular, is replete with all the modern improvements in machinery adapted to the successful working of the same, and offers unusual inducements to parties wishing to engage in the business. By order of Condert Brothers, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Sale of the above described property postponed from Thursday, July 31.

The sale of the above described property is postponed to Monday, August 4, at 12 M.

Sale of the above property postponed to Thursday, August 7.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—BY S. & J. BOGART.—This day, at 2 o'clock, at 106 Varick street, mortgage sale of household Furniture, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, &c.

CHARLES F. WATTS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—BY S. & J. BOGART.—This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of Lounges, in figured brocatel; Easy and Rocking Chairs, Sofas, mahogany Parlor Chairs, mahogany Tete-a-Tete, Bookstand, French and Cottage Bedsteads, superior Hair Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Sewing Machine, Kitchen Furniture, one bay Horse, about 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind, also a lot of Crockery and Glassware, Cutlery, Knives and Forks, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 444 Canal street, Bookcases, Etageres, Sideboards, Hatracks, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sofas, Beds, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Brussels, Ingrain and other Carpets, Oilcloths, Matting, Beds and Bedding, Hair and other Mattresses, Gas Chandeliers, Curtains and Cornices, Washstands and Plated Ware, Pier and other Mirrors, one Eureka Sewing Machine, &c., &c.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 79 Nassau street, Household Furniture, consisting of black walnut and mahogany Parlor Suits, Brussels, three ply and Ingrain Carpets, Centre Tables, Secretary and Library Bookcases, Gas Fixtures, Lace Curtains, Extension Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Lounges, enamelled oak and walnut Chamber Suits, &c. Housekeepers will find the above assortment well worthy of attention.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WM. C. HIGGINS WILL sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 803 Second avenue, near Thirty-— street, Dresses, Capes, Shawls, Sheets, Coats, Pants, Pillows, Piece Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c. By order of W. C. H., Pawnbroker.

T. GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER.—SALESROOM 60 CENtre street.—Will sell this day, at 1½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the first class Oyster and Drinking Saloon 119 Broadway, between Maiden lane and John street, consisting of first class Fixtures, &c.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. CARGO PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN. DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer. The adjourned sale of the cargo of this ship will take place on Tuesday, August 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn. Catalogues can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., 113 Wall street.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal.

Also, at the same place and time, 82 cases Assorted Medicines, 25 drums Castor Oil, cargo of steamer Circassian. Catalogues at the office of H. Benner, 113 Wall street.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

WILLIAM TOPPING, AUCTIONEER. AUCTION NOTICE. LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK, 280 cases Boots and Shoes, comprising a very desirable assortment of new goods, of latest styles, received direct from Eastern and city manufacturers, consisting of
— cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' kip, Grain, Wax and Buff Boots.
— cases Men's Boys' and Youths' Brogans, Oxford Ties and Congress Boots.
— cases Women's and Misses' Kid, Goat, Calf, and Lasting Boots, Buskins, Slippers, &c.
This sale will be found well worthy the attention of city and country buyers. WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.
Nos. 9 and 11 Park place and No. 9 Murray street.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 East Broadway, a nice Rockaway Carriage, on account of former purchaser, also butcher's Cart, Horse and Harness.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE NO. 4 East Broadway, sells on Wednesday at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Grocery and Liquor Store No. 128 Baxter street, consisting of Soap, Starch, Candles, Flour, Brandies, Gins, Wines, splendid Counters; also the Furniture of the family.

SALES AT AUCTION.

W. H. LLOYD, AUCTIONEER.—W. J. C. GODMUS will sell at public auction, at 11 Nassau street, on Tuesday, August 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of an up town boarding house, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of mahogany Bedroom and Parlor Furniture, enamelled Suits, straw and feather Beds, hair Mattresses, Quilts, Blankets, Brussels and three ply Carpets, Oilcloths, Gas Fixtures, &c. Also, a lot of Crockery and Kitchen Furniture, two elegant gilt frame Mirrors, one large mantel Mirror, one Sewing Machine. Housekeepers and dealers are invited to attend the above sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A CARD.—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NO. 70 EAST Fourteenth street, near Irving place, will be newly furnished by its present occupant, and let, in suits or singly, to families or gentlemen, with or without Board. Those desiring superior accommodations may now have a choice of Rooms, with private table if desired. Also a Basement suitable for a physician. Refer nces exchanged.

A HOTEL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, 200 AND 202 WILliam, corner of Frankfort street, one block east of City Hall, neatly furnished, light airy Rooms; 25 cents per day, $1 per week. House open all night.

AT NO. 22 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, desirable Rooms, en suite or single, with Board. References exchanged.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING ON MURRAY Hill, would let, with Board, to a gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife, a Parlor and Bedroom on the second floor. The rooms contain hot and cold water and gas, and are handsomely furnished. Inquire at No. 281 Lexington avenue, three doors above Thirty-eighth street. Reference required.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN FAMILY, OCCUpying a first class house, No. 20 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, would let a few elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. French and English spoken. References exchanged.

A NEW HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS—PLEASant Rooms, with excellent Board, from $3 50 to $5 per week; families accordingly, at 176 and 178 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway. Breakfast from 6 to 8; dinner at 12½ and 6.

A SUIT OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, ALSO ONE large Room and a Hall Bedroom on third floor, to let, with Board, at 20 East Thirteenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, NO CHILDREN, would accommodate three or four gentlemen, a gentleman and wife, with Board, at 143 Grand street, near Broadway. Gas, bath, hot and cold water. Terms moderate and a pleasant home insured.

A CHOICE OF LARGE AIRY ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, on the first or second floors of a private house, with bath, gas, &c., location pleasant, rent very low. Apply at 178 West Twenty fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A YOUNG WIDOW LIVING ALONE, AND OCCUPYing a neat little house, would accommodate a gentleman and lady, with Board for the lady only. Inquire of Mrs. Willard 213 Elm street, near Spring.

A YOUNG WIDOW, LIVING NEAR MURRAY HILL, has a handsome Room to let to a gentleman. None but a gentleman of the first respectability need apply. Address E. W., Union Post office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let—With gas, bath, &c., or one single Room, without Board, in a small family. Terms moderate, convenient to restaurants. Apply at 65 Twenty-fourth street, near Fourth avenue.

AT 54 SEVENTH AVENUE, THIRD HOUSE ABOVE Fourteenth street—To let, with board, a large Back Room on third floor to a lady and gentleman for $5 per week, single and upper Rooms from $3 to $5. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a desirable neighborhood, large cool rooms, with water in the rooms, gas and bath in the house. Apply at 136 Madison st.

AT NO. 43 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Madison avenue, pleasant Rooms to let, with full or partial Board.

A SPLENDID SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS, ALSO single Rooms, fronting Madison park, to let, with or without meals. Apply at No. 7 West Twenty-fifth street, corner of Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK Parlor on the main floor, and a handsomely furnished suit of Rooms on the second floor, with first class Board, can be obtained at 80 West Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue. House contains gas, bath, &c.

A NEAT, FURNISHED ROOM, FOR A SINGLE GENtleman, to let, in the private house 217 Broome street, below Norfolk and Essex.

AT 36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR BROADway, Board, transient or permanent, with large, pleasant, moderate priced front rooms, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. House first class, a desirable summer location.

A LARGE SIZED, WELL FURNISHED ROOM, ON first floor, for $3 50 a week, also a handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom for $4, gas, bath, &c. Restaurants convenient. Location 337 Fourth avenue, opposite Madison square.

BOARD.—ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS a plainly furnished, clean Bedroom at a moderate price, in a house where the occupant is neither pious nor inquisitive. Address Mephistophiles, Herald office.

BOARD.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A moderate price, at a farmhouse, in a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance from Glen Cove Landing. Two steamboats run daily from the city; stages in attendance at the landing. For particulars inquire of J. H. TOWNSEND, 84 Bank street.

[illegible] Furnished Rooms, with Board, at No. 13 [illegible] Fifth avenue. Dinner at six o'clock.

BOARD.—THOSE WISHING A FINE SUIT OF Rooms and airy location, for families or single gentlemen, may find them at 417 Fifth avenue, entrance on Forty-second street. Dinner at six. References exchanged.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL—FOR A FAMILY OF children, or an invalid requiring a first class home, can be had by addressing Mrs. Holme, Madison square Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN the country, neighborhood of Morrisania or Eltona preferred. Address, stating particulars, Mr. Bradstreet, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A PARTY OF THREE, BEtween Tenth and Seventeenth streets and Third and Fifth avenues. Terms must be moderate, and few or no other boarders preferred. Address, with full particulars, Sam, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIvate family, where there are no other boarders, between Bleecker and Twelfth streets, west of Broadway, breakfast and dinner desired. Address, stating terms, &c., E. F., Herald office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain handsomely furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, at 61 Clinton place, two doors from Fifth avenue, the finest location in the city. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with good Board; also a couple of young ladies. Terms reasonable. Apply at 247 Elizabeth street, near Houston.

BROOKLYN.—PRIVATE BOARD.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms on second floor, front, in a small family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Apply at 238 Henry street, between State and Atlantic streets, near Wall and South ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate a few first class boarders with furnished front Rooms at 221 State street, good Board, bath and gas. Terms moderate. Every convenience given.

BROOKLYN.—BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife, in a house with modern improvements, convenient to the ferries. Dinner at 6 or 6½ P. M. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars, H. P. L., Herald office.

"BOARDERS DIRECTORY," 561 BROADWAY.—FULL particulars of desirable boarding houses and private families gratuitous to board seekers. Those wishing genteel boarders should apply. A desirable place for children to board near the city. A. B. BODINE & CO.

FRENCH BOARD, FRENCH LESSONS.—A GOOD OPportunity for persons willing to learn French. Rooms and Bedrooms elegantly furnished. Also a large Back Parlor, furnished or unfurnished. No. 98 East Twenty-second street, near Lexington avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—GENTLEMEN WISHING NICE Rooms in a private house may apply at 112 Leonard street, two or three doors east of Broadway; house first class and newly furnished; gas, bath, rooms $1 to $4. References required.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife, in a private family, with Board for lady. Terms $3 per week. Location between Eighteenth and Thirty fourth streets and Sixth and Ninth avenues. Address E. N. H., Herald office.

HOTEL LODGINGS.—COMFORTABLE AIRY ROOMS, from $1 25 to $1 50 a week, or 25 cents a night, at the Union Hotel, 166 Prince street, corner of Thompson. Meals at all hours. Open all night.

ONE OR TWO RESPECTABLE PERSONS CAN BE accommodated with good Board on Long Island at $4 per week, farm house, healthy locality, seven miles from salt water. Address Home, Brooklyn Post office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT 783 BROADway, between Eighth and Ninth streets. House has all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly located. Terms moderate.

SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS MAY BE ACCOMMOdated in a first class house occupied by a highly respectable German gentleman and his wife, French and English spoken. Apply at 48 East Bleecker street, near Broadway.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A SUIT OF ROOMS AND ONE large and elegant Room, on the first floor, at No. 43 Eleventh street, third door east of Fifth avenue.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (STUDENT) A PLAINly furnished Attic or top Room, between Thirteenth and Twenty third streets. Address, stating terms (moderate), including Board, M., Post office, Bay View, S. I.

WANTED—BOARD, BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A HIGHly respectable family, in the neighborhood of Jersey avenue, Jersey City. References exchanged. Address A. B. C., 62 John street.

23 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Rooms, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, for families or single gentlemen.

93 GREENE STREET, ABOVE SPRING (ALSTON House)—Elegantly furnished Suits of Rooms, gas, Croton and every convenience for housekeeping economically, particularly suitable for small, respectable families; rent low.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET IS NOW OPENED AS A private family hotel, for the reception of single gentlemen and small families tired of boarding, parties desirous of housekeeping can find every convenience in the above establishment. Meals furnished if desired.

156 PRINCE STREET, ST. CLAIR HOUSE.—ELEgantly furnished Rooms, with Bedrooms attached, with all the conveniences for housekeeping complete, including gas and Croton water, to let to respectable families or single gentlemen.

210 ELM STREET, NEAR SPRING.—FURNISHED Apartments at low rents, with every convenience for housekeeping, bed bedding and linen, furniture and cooking utensils, gas and Croton.

COUNTRY BOARD

BOARD WANTED AT LONG BRANCH—BY A LADY, with a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Address station D, Bible House, to Mrs. M. W.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD may be obtained by a gentleman and wife or party of single gentlemen, in a private family in the village of Yonkers. The house is well located, within a short distance of the depot and steamboat landing and beautifully shaded. Also, fine fruit trees on the place. Terms reasonable. Address W., Yonkers Post office, or box 1,743 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FARM HOUSE, SHADY lawns, gardens, comfortable private house; for one or two families, cars within one hour of Brooklyn ferries, location healthy and beautiful. Terms low for a permanency. Apply to W. T. Dunham, 101 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Bloomingdale road and Tenth avenue, corner of 160th street. Spacious dwelling with gas, water, &c.; carriage house, two acres in lawn, garden shade and fruit; constant communication with city by boat and railroad. Terms very moderate. Reference Mr. Halsey, 43 Wall street, Bank of New York Building.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY RESIDING IN YONKers, wishing to reduce expenses, would take a family to Board permanently. The house is delightfully situated, having a fine view of the Hudson, and extensive grounds. Any family wishing a pleasant home will find this an excellent opportunity. Communication with New York by cars and steamboat. Address O. W. T., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD HOUSE, IN THE HIGHlands, opposite West Point, two miles from Garrison's depot. Passage and commutation by all trains and steamboats. One and a half hour from the city. Inquire at 101 Pearl street.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED LADY, Board in Harlem, not below 125th street, or above Fordham. Terms $3 per week. Address J., Union square Post office, for two days.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE OR SIX PERSONS CAN obtain good accommodation at a farm house, well shaded, plenty of milk, vegetables, fruit, &c.; no other boarders, about one hour by Erie Railroad. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire in coal office, 484 Sixth avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FARM HOUSE PREferred, within thirty miles of the city, for a widow lady with two children and one servant. Address J. M. Tulhill, 114 Warren street, giving location and terms.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A QUIET HOUSE, within fifty miles of the city, for five persons; three rooms required and accommodations for two horses, carriage, driver, &c.; on the Hudson preferred. Address B., box 160 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with infant (two months old), wish to obtain Board with a quiet family in the country (a farm preferred), for three or more weeks, at a reasonable rate. A place near the water preferred, and where fresh milk can be obtained. Address, stating terms and privileges, Board Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This select family hotel will be kept open till October. Boats leave pier 2 North river at 7.20, 11 20, 3 20, 4 50 and 6 o'clock; from Dey street at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Time 35 minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Those wishing to favor this healthy seaside resort will take the steamboat Thomas Colyer, at the foot of Murray street, and procure tickets on board for Highland or Middletown stations, where stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars. JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., TO LET.

A NEAT AND PRETTY COTTAGE TO RENT AT Yonkers. It contains nine rooms and has just been handsomely papered and painted. Location such as to command a beautiful view of the river, less than ten minutes' walk from depot, ground enough for vegetable and flower gardens. It will be rented low to a good tenant, or sold cheap. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty third street.

A THREE STORY, HIGH BASEMENT BROOKLYN Dwelling, near South ferry, furnished complete, for housekeeping, will be let for $50 per month, or the whole rental taken in board by two persons. McKIBBIN & DAY, 319 Fourth avenue.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR (three rooms deep), with basement, to let, with every convenience for housekeeping; terms moderate; also Room and Bedroom, with gas and every convenience for housekeeping, only $3 per week. Apply at 96 West Twenty-fifth street.

A FACT.—THE BEST PLACE IN THIS CITY TO RENT or have rented Houses or Store Property is at my office. I have a large number now to let, furnished and unfurnished, and with others, well situated. N. C. BISHOP, 193 Broadway, store floor.

A ROOM, 25 BY 100, TO LET—UP ONE FLIGHT, light and airy, suitable for any clean business. Apply in the Photograph Gallery, 130 Chatham street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A SMALL ENGLISH basement House to rent, furnished, until the 1st of May, situated in Twenty-second street, near Fifth avenue, rent $100 per month. Address Thomas H. Wood, 755 Broadway.

STORES, FLOORS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Rent of Stores, $13 to $20 per month. Floors, with modern improvements, $3 to $30, all in good localities, with four, five and six Rooms. Apply to JOHN FEITRETCH, 418 Third avenue.

STORE TO LET—IN THE LARGE HOUSE 93 DIVIsion street, Store and two nice Rooms; rent only $20 per month. It was $30, but on account of the times $20 is the rent; it is a good stand. Apply at 93 Division street.

TO LET—TWO NEAT NEW COTTAGES IN CHESTNUT avenue, Hudson City (Bergen Hill), N. J., within one block of the horse railroad from Jersey City ferry. Apply to JAMES A. ALEXANDER, 62 Wall street.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND ONE ROOM ON ments, to a small family. Inquire at 65 West Thirty-second street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET—PERSONS WISHING TO LIVE CLEAN AND neat, in a very healthy location, can find three suits of Apartments, very low rents, in the four new houses on Fourth avenue, corner of Forty-first street and Fourth avenue, gas and Croton water. Each has two bedrooms, one parlor, dining room and kitchen. One apartment has three bedrooms. Rent $11 and $13 per month.

TO LET—LOFTS, 25 FEET BY 25, IN BUILDING NO. 6 Extra street. Inquire of C. EBLEY, No. 9 Extra street.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT BASEMENT, SITUATED IN the best business part of Broadway, near Canal street, size about 25x50 feet; neatly furnished, with low rent, can be had on application immediately. Inquire at 421½ Broadway, in the segar store.

TO LET—AT 322 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN CHURCH street and Broadway, a pleasant furnished front Room to one or two single gentlemen. Rent $3 per month.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS FOUR story brown stone Houses; neighborhood first class and healthy. Inquire on the premises, 37 Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Also one of the prettiest moderate sized four story Houses in the city, opposite the above. Also one, furnished.

TO BARBERS.—TO LET, A FIRST RATE STAND FOR a barber, at a very low rent, half a block from the Harlem and New Haven Railroad depot. Inquire corner of Forty-first street and Fourth avenue, $8 a month. Also two suits of Apartments to small families, very cheap.

THREE PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED IN a splendid house in Astoria, near the river, ten acres of land, milk and vegetables; stabling on the premises. All particulars can be had at No. 1 Tenth street, coal office.

TO DENTISTS.—RARE CHANCE.—TO LET—AN OFfice on first floor, furnished with dental chair, work bench, &c., in a fine business location; also a Furnished Room, for one or two single gentlemen, at 43 Greenwich avenue.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

A BUSINESS PARTNER WANTED—ONE WILLING to devote his time and attention can realize $1 500 per annum. The business established several years, and now in successful operation. $250 cash required. Apply at No. 429 Broadway. C. B. HOWES & CO.

A PARTY HAVING $75 OR $100 IN CASH, AND WISHing to make some money in a Musical and Liquor business, can meet with a rare opportunity by addressing Integrity, box 159 Herald office, this day.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the name of Wm. Nelson & Sons, is this day dissolved by mutual consent,—Wm. Nelson retiring from business. The remaining partners, Wm. Nelson, Jr. and Alfred Nelson will continue the shipping and commission business under the name of Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

WM. NELSON,
WM. NELSON, JR.
ALFRED NELSON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

PARTNERSHIP.—A SUPERIOR MERCANTILE BUSIness to be disposed of. For full particulars call on D. MADISON, at Manhattan Hotel, Murray street, this day or Wednesday, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $500 TO $2,500 IN the safest and best paying business in this city; all cash. Apply at 79 Nassau street, room 2.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING, between Robert Haig and Robert L. Davidson, under the name and style of Haig & Davidson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT HAIG. New York, August 1, 1862. ROBERT L. DAVIDSON. The business will be continued as heretofore at 93 Mercer street. ROBERT HAIG.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A FEW THOUSAND DOLlars, as partner in a produce and provision business in this city in connection with a Western provision packing house. Address Provisions, box 265 Herald office.

$350.—A PARTNER WANTED, IN DECIDEDLY the best combination exhibition in the country. At least $1,000 can be cleared a month. None but a business man need apply. None but principals treated with. For particulars inquire at 228 Bowery, in the photograph room.

$5,000 WANTED.—ANY ONE WHO HAS THE above amount to invest in a business suitable to the times, in which he can treble his money can have the opportunity by addressing E. W. J., Herald office.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE, pleasant, well established and very lucrative business, which will bear the closest examination. To a satisfactory party a very liberal chance will be given. Undoubted references given and required. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

STEAMBOATS.

NORWICH LINE—FOR BOSTON, NEW LONDON, Norwich and Worcester.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW YORK leave every day (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry street, pier 39 North river. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

SPORTING.

CAT RIGGED SAIL BOAT FOR SALE—30 FEET LONG 12 feet beam, with cabin 9 feet by 8, in complete order; new rigging and painted throughout. Can be seen at the foot of Forty second street, N. R. Inquire for Sam or WM. B. FREEMAN, Ninth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

SPORTING.—BUTLER'S DOGS, NO. 8 PECK SLIP, New York. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, fifty cents per bottle. Medicines for all diseases. Butler's new work, "Breeding, Training, Diseases, &c." $1. Fleas engender mange, fits, consumption and death.

YACHT FOR SALE CHEAP.—SLOOP, 15 TONS, FAST, safe and commodious, nearly new, to be seen at Ingersoll's boat establishment, 248 and 244 South street, opposite the balance dock, near 100 Pleasure and Fancy Boats on hand, for sale low.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork Harbor).—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—

ETNA	Saturday	August 9
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	August 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	August 23

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN	$85	STEERAGE		$35
Do. to London	90	Do.	to London	38
Do. to Paris	95	Do.	to Paris	43
Do. to Hamburg	96	Do.	to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8, from Queenstown, £6 6. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in watertight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL. The steamship GREAT EASTERN, Walter Paton, commander, will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL, (Calling at Queenstown)	FROM NEW YORK,
Saturday, August 16.	Tuesday, September 9
Wednesday, October 1.	Saturday, October 25
Tuesday, November 18.	Thursday, December 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequalled for speed, safety and comfort (seasickness being unknown on board), is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

First cabin, from .... $110 to $155 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suits of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Second Cabin, State Room berths, meals served at separate table $80

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in first or second cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin, Intermediate State Room passengers, found with bed, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food 45

Steerage, with superior accommodations 35

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERpool.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first class full powered Clyde built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Captain Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next Saturday, August 9. Rates of passage from New York—First class, according to accommodations, $93 and $71, steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New York and return, at the following rates—First cabin, $160 25 and $126; steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at very low rates. For passage apply at 23 Broadway New York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.—STEAM to London, Hamburg, Havre and Southampton. The favorite first class and elegant iron mail steamship SAXONIA, Capt. H. Ehlers, commander, carrying the United States mail, sails from pier No. 21, North river, foot of Fulton street, positively on Saturday, August 9, and takes passengers for London, Hamburg, Havre and Southampton at the following rates—

First cabin	$115
Second cabin	70
Steerage	40

For passage apply exclusively to

C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
161 Broadway, New York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON—TAPSCOTT'S LINE. Ship BENJAMIN ADAMS will sail for Liverpool August 6. Ship HEIRESS will sail for London August 5. Both ships are at pier 16 East river. For passage at low rates apply on board, or to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—OLD BLACK STAR LINE.—THE packet ship UNIVERSE sails this day. The clipper ship ADELAIDE sails 8th of August. For passage apply on board, pier 27 East river, or to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—OLD BLACK STAR LINE.—SHIP UNIVERSE, lying at anchor in the stream, sails this morning at 10 o'clock, at which hour a steamboat will leave pier 27 East river to convey passengers on board. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—ON THE 8TH AUGUST. Cabin Passage only, By the splendid clipper ship NONPAREIL, Z. O. Green, commander. This celebrated clipper ship has unrivalled accommodations, and is a most desirable conveyance for cabin passengers, having made the passage in thirteen days. Apply to THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., 15 Broadway, or to Captain Green, on board, at pier No. 8 North river.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE WORLD WIDE KNOWN clipper ship DREADNOUGHT, Capt. Samuels, acknowledged to be the fastest ship afloat, having several times beaten the mail steamers, will positively sail 18th of August. Her accommodations for all classes of passengers are unequalled at lowest rates. Apply on board, pier No. 6 North river, or to P. M. DEHAREST, 40 South street.

ARRANGEMENT COMMENCING JULY 1, 1862. FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA. A first class steamer will leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be on the Monday following. For freight or passage apply at the only office, No. 6 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

AUSTRALIAN PIONEER LINE.—The A 1 favorite clipper ship HUSSAR, Howland, commander, for Melbourne, is now rapidly loading at pier — East river, and will sail about the 20th of August. Has superior accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to R. W. CAMERON, 88 Beaver street.

TO NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP MATANZAS, LIESEGANG, Commander, will leave pier 4 North river for New Orleans August 9, at 12 o'clock. For freight and passage apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. The United States mail steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Barton, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North river, for Havana, on Wednesday, August 6, at 12 o'clock M. precisely. For passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO. No. 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The steamship EDINBURG will be despatched from New York for Liverpool, as an extra steamer, on Wednesday, August 6, and will carry a limited number of passengers. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. THE CLOSING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, TOWELS, &C., &C., will continue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUGUST 4 AND 5, AND, IN ORDER TO SELL OFF AS MUCH OF THE STOCK AS POSSIBLE DURING THESE TWO DAYS, A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION WILL BE MADE IN PRICES. OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THIS IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY THAT WILL BE OFFERED FOR PURCHASING DRESS GOODS, AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION, AND DOMESTIC COTTONS AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
253 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

N. B.—Please remember and look for the name over the door and on the windows.

P. S.—POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN.

AT LEGRAIN'S, FOR TEN DAYS ONLY, GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE STOCK, previous to the inventory. BLACK SILKS AT FORTY PER CENT under regular prices. BAREGES, GRENADINES AND ORGANDIES at half price. Greatest attraction for the lovers of FINE CHANTILLY LACE. The whole stock of an importer to be sold within one month, at a great sacrifice. VEILS, SHAWLS AND FLOUNCES. Such an occasion will never present itself again. LEGRAIN, 723 Broadway, corner of Waverley place.

A CARD.—MRS. B. MORRIS.—CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE to order after the most improved imported styles at the factory, 753 Broadway, second floor. False wristbands made the neatest in the city. All the modern styles of collars, ties and scarfs on hand.

CLOSING OUT SALE. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOAKS SHAWLS MANTILLAS, &C., &C., REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT. In order to accommodate my large and increased trade I have determined on various alterations and improvements in my store, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my stock before the alterations are commenced. Ladies are assured that we will offer bargains during this sale, which will commence on MONDAY, July 28, and close positively on SATURDAY, August 16, 1862. Our stock contains a splendid variety of MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c. Also a large stock of Housekeeping Goods. SHIRTING and SHEETING, Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves. W. K. PEYTON, 274 Bowery, near Houston street.

HOTELS.

COMPAGNIE MOBILIERE DE PARIS.—THE GRAND Hotel De la Paix, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, was opened on Tuesday, the 15th of July. Travelers will there find 700 rooms and 70 salons, magnificently furnished, at prices varying from 4fr to 3fr a day. Five dining rooms for tables d'hote, dinners a la carte, public or wedding dinners, and like the Hotel du Louvre, saloons for fetes. Attendance by day and night by waiters who speak all languages, and in the interior of the establishment there is a telegraphic office open day and night for France and abroad. Bath rooms, coffee rooms, divans, billiard, smoking rooms, &c. Reading room, where the Paris and foreign journals, and choice periodical publications will be found.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER WANTED.—LOUIS ANRICH, 723 Broadway, under New York Hotel, offers to pay the highest cash price for Diamonds, old Gold and Silver. Persons having these articles for sale will receive 20 per cent more for it than at any other place, paid in city money without being compelled to take other goods in exchange. 723 Broadway.

THE TURF.

FOUR DAYS' RACING. FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.

Wednesday, August 6, 1862, Match $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. F. Jones names s. g. Henry Wilson.
D. Mace names spotted g. Johnstown.

The above horses from Poughkeepsie.

Thursday, August 7. Match $500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. F. Jones names s. m. ——
D. Mace names b. g. Saith.

Friday, August 8, Purse and Stake $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

S. McLaughlin names s. g. Jim.
S. McLaughlin names b. m. Annie.
H. Woodruff names g. g. Jersey.
H. Woodruff names b. m. Jinny.
D. Mace names b. m. Lady Crocheron.
D. Mace names b. m. Kate.

Saturday, August 9, Purse and Stake $250. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

Owner names blk. m. Fobo.
Owner names s. g. General Halleck.
McRoberts names s. g. Royal Charley.

GOOD DAY AND GOOD TRACK.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Tuesday, August 5, 1862; sweepstake $150; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

Owner names s. g. ——
J. McMahon names b. m. Maid of Limerick.
F. Tozer names spotted g. Boy from Derry.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A BROWN HORSE, 15¾ HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD, sound, kind and gentle, for family or any business, $140. A Pony, 14½ hands, 5 years old, sound, kind and gentle, fast traveller, $35. Inquire in store until sold, 26 Newark avenue, Jersey City, near ferry.

A LIGHT ROAD WAGON, IN GOOD ORDER, FOR sale cheap for cash. Inquire at the stable 70 West Tenth street, near Fourth.

FAST FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE—MORGAN AND Messenger, 15.3, sound and kind in double or single harness, eight years old, is just from the country, but not afraid, and perfectly safe for a lady to drive, very stylish and can trot in three minutes. Price $275. Is beautiful under saddle and best of reference given as to gentleness. Apply to P. McGOVERN, corner Henry and Middagh streets, Brooklyn, or to P. D. VAN HOESEN, 67 South street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DARK SORREL MARE, SIXTEEN hands high, seven years old, exceedingly kind, a splendid animal under the saddle; can trot in less than 3½ minutes per mile, warranted as represented. To be seen at Mr. John Fagan's stables, corner of Hicks and Harrison streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO TOP PHAETONS, ONE DO. WITH shifting seat and shifting top, one Rockaway and one Grocery Wagon. Apply at 94 West Twenty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

FOR SALE—ONE WILLCOX & GIBBS' AND ONE improved Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, in the best working order. Apply at 43 Murray street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, RISING FIFTEEN hands, sound, kind and gentle; one of the best road horses in the city, can beat three minutes. Top Wagon and light Harness, made by best city makers. Will be sold separately or together. Address Horseman, Herald office.

FOR SALE—FROM THE NORTHERN PART OF THIS State, a pair of match Horses, that can trot in 2 50, will show the time, very easy drivers. Also a very fine Mare, 15½ hands high, that can show 2:50 to a wagon, perfectly sound and untrained. Apply at Oliver's stables, corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty eighth street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 15¾ hands high, six and seven years old, long tails, free, stylish drivers, can trot close to three minutes; are perfectly sound and kind to single and double harness, and very stylish. CHAS. E. MILLS, 34 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—FOR HALF HER VALUE, A MESSENGER Mare, 15½ hands high, sound and kind, 8 years old; can trot a mile in less than 2 50 or 15 miles within the hour. Apply at 94 Bowery.

FOR SALE—JUST FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY, ONE pair of splendid dapple gray Mares, 15 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, very closely matched, good travellers and all right every way, also, one pair of bay Coach Horses, 16½ hands high, and several single Horses, some of them can trot in less than three minutes. Apply at Stinsland's stables, 206 and 208 West Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, FIT for a grocer, express, &c., together or separate. Inquire at 61 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, chestnut sorrel, sound, kind, good for the saddle, one Rockaway, one Wagon, three sets Harness, sold separate. Apply at 68½ Christopher street, near Fourth.

HORSE WANTED—A HANDSOME BAY, SOUND AND good for family use, 15 hands high, for which staple merchandise (iron and wooden ware) will be exchanged. Address, with full description and lowest price, D. F., box 2,376 Post office.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A GRAY MARE, 4 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high, stylish driver, fit for any use double or single, also a gray Canadian Stud Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and gentle in all harness. Will be sold cheap for want of use. Call at No. 1 Macdougal street, in the store.

HACKMEN TAKE NOTICE.—AN OPEN COACH, IN good running order, will be sold for $76. Also a bay Horse, 14½ hands high, fit for the saddle price $40, well broken to harness. Apply at 1,266 Broadway, corner Thirty-second street.

NEW YORK TATTERSALLS STABLES.—REGULAR weekly sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, &c., on Tuesday, August 5, 1862, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Sixth avenue. Also one light Coach, in good repair, nearly new, with five light Wagons, new and second hand, at private sale. W. M. LANGLEY, Auctioneer and Proprietor.

STABLES WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN OR fifteen minutes' walk of South or Hamilton avenue ferry, sufficient to accommodate five or six horses. Address [illegible]

THE TROTTING STALLION ROBERT FILLINGHAM for sale—on reasonable terms. His owner thinks him very fast, and is willing to show time. The horse is a very handsome brown, fifteen hands one inch high, and was sired by Hambletonian, of Orange county. For full particulars apply to H. F. JONES, Fashion track, L. I., where the horse can be seen.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, TWO TRUCKS AND the work of five stores. Inquire of carman, 25 Beekman street.

TO GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMEN'S SONS.—FOR sale, two Mares, both quiet to ride and drive; warranted in every way sound and kind and carries a lady. First—A Bay Mare, short tail, 14¾ hands, 8 years old and fast, with Road Wagon, Harness, &c., complete, nearly new, the property of a gentleman. Second—A Chestnut Sorrel Mare, long tail, 14½ hands, do., with gent's Saddle, Bridle, Martingale, &c., imported. The above are positively to be sold without reserve. Any gentleman or family wanting the above genuine establishment will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to A. D. COOPER, Esq., No. 93 Jane street, near Greenwich, North river, N. Y.

WANTED—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, TOP wagon, with shifting seat, preferred. Any one who has a complete turn-out of the kind, and wants to sell, can find a cash customer by addressing, with full description and where to be seen, J. C. B., box 1,504 New York Post office.

WANTED—A LADY'S RIDING SADDLE, IN GOOD order. State price and where it can be seen. Address box 1,602 Post office.

PERSONAL.

A. L.—DID NOT RETURN ON SUNDAY EVENING. Am anxious to hear from you. All well.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION AND ADOPTED out. Ladies taken to Board, with good medical attendance. Madame PARSALLE, 741 Greenwich street.

E. O. B.—YOUR APPOINTMENT HAS COME, BUT will be lost unless you communicate at once 74 Wall street.

FORT HAMILTON, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3.—LADIES are requested to look in "Personals" by gentlemen in buggy. Please address A. B. C., Herald office, or through "Personals."

INFORMATION WANTED—OF LEWIS SPRINGER, who lived in Delancey street, by trade a cabinet maker, by his son, who will be discharged from the army in a few months, belongs to the Fourth United States Infantry Co. C, regulars, Gen. Sykes' division, Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va. Any information of him will be thankfully received by addressing him as above. JOSEPH SPRINGER.

J. S. REGOR, PLEASE LET ME KNOW HOW A NOTE will reach you. S. M. P.

LOUISA M. WILL FIND A NOTE TO THAT ADDRESS at station A, from "Counsellor," station A.

M. E. C. L.—CALL AT THE POST OFFICE. WRITE me at Union square Post office. Just arrived. H. O. L. WEE DROP.

THE WRITER OF AN ANONYMOUS LETTER, ADDRESsed to E., is requested to appoint an interview with W., which shall be treated in a strictly confidential manner.

XERXES.—HENDERSON HAS RETURNED AFTER A long absence and would like much to see you again. Don't you remember your promise at Mrs. C.'s, in East Fifteenth street, last March? Send a note, with your address, to Henderson, box 100 Herald office.

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT COTILLON EXCURSION UP THE HUDson river, on Tuesday evening, August 5, in the barge MERCHANT, which, it may well be said, is of herself of the size of two of the largest ballrooms in the country. For full particulars see New York Sun and bills. The strictest order and decorum will be kept on this excursion.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARROOM AND ALE VAULTS, WILL be sold cheap to a good customer. Rent only 30 cents a day. Apply at 61 Fulton street.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBING BUSIness, well established and doing a good trade; complete in every respect, including horse and wagon, and will be sold very cheap, as the owner is about to engage in other business. To a person desirous of engaging in a profitable business, with small capital, this is an opportunity seldom offered. For further particulars address Plumbing, box 121 Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A MACHINISTS' POWER LATHE, Anvil, Bench, Grindstone and lot of Clamps. To be seen at Smith's variety store, 142 East Thirty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE IRON LATHE, WITH treadle and counter shaft, one Patent Forge, and one Vice Bench, large and small Vice, all in fine order. Inquire at No. 3 Nassau street, rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ARMY TENT, WITH POLES, &c. complete. Inquire of MARCUS POWERS, keeper of the Battery.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE, A first rate, well fitted up Liquor Store, with a good free and easy room and skittle ground attached. Reason for selling, owners going to California. Apply at 68 Maiden lane, two doors from William street.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—TO BE SOLD, FOR $550, to a cash customer, the Stock, Fixtures and Tools of an old established Confectionery. Apply at 182½ Bowery.

VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN perfect working order, with 25 stands, receiving tanks, mixing tank, water tank, and everything necessary, together with a large trade for vinegar. The present owners are engaged in other business, which prevents their attending to this. Address W. B., box 887 New York Post office, stating full particulars and references.

WILL SELL FOR $75, OR A FAIR OFFER LESS, AN established office Business, yields steady $18 to $24 per week, poor health is the reason for selling. Address Office, box 148 Herald office, stating where to be seen.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS OR PERsons desiring Country Residences. The subscriber offers for sale his Country Residence, recently surveyed and laid out so that it can be divided into three distinct parcels, each having a water front and most splendid building sites. The property consists of 300 acres, a fine, stylish old mansion in a lawn of fourteen acres of lofty shade trees, native and imported, innumerable and of great variety, a garden tastefully designed and stocked with fruits and flowers, outbuildings, including farm house, yachtsman's cottage, "fronting on a fine harbor," and a bowling alley. The situation has unequalled advantages for either a private residence or for speculation, having a bold shore on the Sound a mile in extent, two sides belted by creek and inlet, one side by the main road, the lands facing the rivers gently slope either way, so that every building site commands fine views of the Sound and surrounding country. Two-thirds of the sites can have water fronts. The place is perfectly healthy, water excellent, and air invigorating. Distance from the city 18 miles by New Haven Railroad; business men can reach the city from this place in less time than from Harlem by the avenue cars. Persons desirous of avoiding city taxes, the dangers and detentions in crossing the rivers, will do well to give this advertisement their early attention. No estate of equal size within one hundred miles of New York combines the diversified advantages and regal elegance of this old residence in every particular and all its appointments. The present distance to railroad stations, two miles. When "Chatsworth" is made a station, now in contemplation (depot already built) the distance will be only half a mile. Apply on the premises, to E. K. COLLINS, or to him at the office of J. S. Caldwell, 24 Pine street.

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., containing 65 acres of rich soil, location attractive and very healthy, near a village, schools, churches, &c.; first rate house and outbuildings, with every convenience, well fenced and watered, plenty of choice fruit; will be sold cheap. Apply to A. WILLIAMS, jeweller, 56 White street.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—130 ACRES OF EXCELLENT meadow and grain Farm, good and ample buildings, all in perfect order; well fruited, fenced and watered, finely situated, near depot, village, &c., for sale. Bargain offered. W. P. SEYMOUR, 79 Cedar street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—WITH FROM five to thirty acres of land improved to hire, with privilege of purchasing on reasonable terms, within one hour's ride of the city, or will exchange for some unincumbered city property, paying ten per cent, in connection with selected farming and timbered lands in the State of Wisconsin. Address, with particulars of location, improvements, price and encumbrance (if any), T. B. C., box 1,614 New York Post office.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—90 ACRES. handsome shore location, good fruit. To a cash customer it would be sold cheap. Inquire of G. W. KELSEY 122 Grand street, Williamsburg.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR STOCK, FIXtures, good will and five years' lease of a first class Grocery Store, situated in South Brooklyn, doing a business of $30,000 a year. Address box 108 Herald office, with description of Farm and price.

FARM WANTED—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, within thirty miles of New York, containing from 25 to 50 acres, with plenty of fruit and good improvements. Address, with particulars, R. J., 27 East Thirty-eighth st.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House, 20x40, well built and finished, all modern improvements, situated on Forty ninth street, near Fifth avenue. W. P. SEYMOUR, 79 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, SITUATED ON Ninety-second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, size of lot, 25 by 100. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of C. O'CONNOR, 60 and 62 East Fourteenth street. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLING House or place in the country, two new three story brick Stores in Fulton avenue and one on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. Apply to the owner, R. BROWN, No. 3 Barclay street, New York.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—AN elegant three story house, built by day's work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn E. D., in the most desirable location near Bedford avenue, mortgage about $7,000, which can remain; for the balance will take country property, New York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings thereon, or stock, goods, or other available securities. An order wanted. EDWD. SEYMOUR, Att'y, 18 Wall street, N. Y.

HURRAH FOR THE LAND OF FREEDOM—AVOID taxes and military draft.—$1,000 will buy one of the best Hotels and Farms in Canada West. Address F. S. G., Herald office.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—THE FOUR story brown stone front House (and Furniture) No. 17 East Thirty-eighth street will be sold very low. Apply on the premises.

LANDS—TO ALL WANTING FARMS—LARGE AND thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, by railroad, rich soil, fine crops, to be seen growing; twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings, good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. R. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland county, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL FIRST CLASS FARM, a large and extensive Wholesale and Retail Wine, Liquor and Fancy Grocery Store, long established and doing a large business. None need address but those having what this advertisement calls for, A. B., Herald office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD FARM IN either Westchester, Dutchess or Columbia county, a first class four story and basement House, with all the modern improvements, in West Fourteenth street. House 25x—. Lot 21x 103. Address, stating number of acres, improvements and location (none other noticed), H., box 165 Herald office.

$20.000 MERCHANDISE FOR SALE AND EXchange.—From $30,000 to $50,000 of choice Merchandise will be sold low or exchanged for one-third cash and balance in good real estate. M. L. SHELDON, 83 Cedar street.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF MACHINERY FOR SALE—STEAM Engines, Boilers, Lathes, Shears, Rollers and Drill Bench, will be sold cheap for cash or trade for any available property. Inquire of SIDNEY MOUNTER, 100 Wooster street.

A FINELY LOCATED GROCERY—CORNER STORE including stock, horse, wagon, &c., doing a business of $40 to $150 per day; owner having two stores and wishes to sell either. F. O. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau street.

A VERY NICE, NEAT AND QUIET FIRST CLASS liquor store in Hoboken, good lease, rent over all, garden; cheap rent, long lease; underlet nearly enough to pay all; $800 stock and fixtures, &c. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 84 and 83 Nassau street.

A PICTURE AND FRAME STORE, ON BROADWAY—elegantly fitted up and furnished; doing more than a fair business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling by applying to F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau st.

A FIRST CLASS DRUG BOTANICAL AND GENEral Family Medicine Store for sale. Good stock of genuine drugs, chemicals and fancy articles, and all necessary recipes for making up. Handsomely fitted up. Doing a good business. An excellent chance. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

BOILER AND ENGINE FOR SALE.—TWO FLUE Boiler, on a superior Engine of 25-horse power, all in good order, for sale low. Inquire at No. 9 Grand street, Williamsburg, close by the Grand street and Houston street ferries.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—SOLID mahogany Fixtures, &c. Price $350 only. Apply at store, Fourth avenue, near Fifty third street, between 12 and 1 o'clock only, or of G. G. WILLIAMS, 278 Broadway, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A SMALL store, a good chance for a physician, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 449 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR a physician; will be sold very cheap. Apply at 377 Greenwich street, near Franklin.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—OLD ESTABLISHED; rent low, an excellent opportunity to practice medicine; a rare chance for a purchaser. Apply at 261 Monroe street.

DRUG FIXTURES FOR SALE.—THEY WILL BE SOLD cheap. Address Drug Store, Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—A SEGAR STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT stock, all in complete order. Best opening for a segar business and sample room in the city. Inquire of J. R. SURBURO, at the Havana Agency, under Barnum's Museum.

FOR SALE—THE CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER JOHN A. Hazard; built at South Milford, Del., in 1850, of white oak; registers 48 80-95 tons, length, 57 feet 6 inches, breadth, 23 feet, depth of hold, 4 feet 9 inches, and in good running order. Apply to THOMAS P. COOPER, 182 South street.

FOR SALE—THE HULL OF THE SCHOONER JAMES T. Brady, lying at the railroad dock at Jersey City; length of keel 108 feet, 31 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Inquire of D. C. HIGGINS, 192 West street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE ORIENTAL BILLIARD SALOON, 626 Broadway, doing a good business, will be sold cheap to a good customer. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. DU SENBURY.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF A FINE GROCERY and Horse and Wagon, cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 560 Eighth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets.

FOR SALE—A COAL AND WOOD YARD IN BROOKlyn, long established, and doing a first class business. Apply to L. F. BERGEN, 82 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—EMPTY ONE HEADED HOGSHEADS, suitable for salting purposes. Apply at 227 West Fifteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—MONTAUK HOTEL, NO. 12 FULTON street, Brooklyn, opposite Fulton ferry. City cars start in front of the door. Lease, Furniture and Fixtures for sale cheap. Rent low. None but cash customers need apply.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED SEGAR STORE, in a first rate location, will be sold low for cash if applied for soon. Apply at 20 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, WITH OR WITHOUT stock, one of the best paying corner Liquor Stores on avenue B. This is a capital chance for an enterprising young man. Apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, 53 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A SALOON, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, with Fixtures, &c. Location first class, opposite a public square where meetings are frequently held. Reason of sale the owner is going to Europe. Inquire at 23 Third av.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH MACHINE FOR THE MAnufacture of cotton velvet ribbons on the latest principle, with instruction for running the same. Address Velvet, Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE TURNING LATHE, CHEAP for cash. Apply at 33 John street. SANTER.

FOR SALE—A SMALL GROCERY STORE, IN HOBOken, corner of Garden and Fifth streets. For further particulars inquire at the store.

FOR SALE—THE HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST class Segar Store, situated in the central part of Broadway, now doing a good business. An opportunity for a person with a small capital. Address G. W. J., station A.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE, IN A FIRST RATE location for business lately fitted up new, but in consequence of the party to take charge being sick and unable to attend to it, will be sold to-day very low, a great bargain. Apply at 164 East Eleventh street, near avenue A.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY, 434 EIGHTH AVENUE, WITH three years' lease. Will be sold on account of sickness.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A neatly fitted up liquor store, now doing a business of $— to $10 a day. Apply at 232 West street.

THE REBELLION.

ATTENTION, RECRUITING OFFICERS.—Officers having companies or parts of companies anxious to get into the field, will do well to apply at once to Colonel George A. Buckingham, of the Vosburgh Chasseurs, Fifth Eagle brigade, Fifty-third regiment New York Volunteers. This brigade is now in the field and the regiment will immediately proceed to join the same.
Colonel GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Headquarters 82 Broadway, camp at Camp Scroggs, Red House Harlem.

ATTENTION—PATRIOTS ALL.
Your country calls you to the rescue.
PHŒNIX REGIMENT,
CORCORAN ZOUAVES
FOURTH REGIMENT PHŒNIX BRIGADE
Col. James C. Burke, Lieut. Col. M D Smith.
COMPANY K
wants a few more recruits. This company is officered by men who have seen active service.
The above splendid regiment is exclusively Irish and is accepted for the war, and is the only Irish regiment now being raised under the late call of the President.
Recruits received daily at the corner of West Broadway and Leonard street, by
Lieut N. PEMBERTON, Recruiting Officer.
The most liberal inducements to good men.
A few competent men as non-commissioned officers wanted. Apply early.
Families of volunteers attended to.

ALL WHO WISH TO SERVE THE COUNTRY CAN do so, in a first class organization, by joining
"THE POPE RIFLES,"
(Company F, Halleck Guard), Cap. R. F. LLOYD commanding.
NINETY DOLLARS
Bounty and advance pay will be received by each recruit.
FIFTY DOLLARS
within forty-eight hours of enrolment, and the balance when the regiment is mustered in.
The regiment to which this company belongs is stationed at one of the healthiest encampments in the neighborhood of the city, where good quarters and the best of food are provided. The officers hitherto appointed are of known experience and capacity, and
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WILL BE APPOINTED FROM THE RANKS.
Apply at once to CAPTAIN LLOYD, commanding "POPE RIFLES," No. 7 Broadway.

A BATTALION WORTHY OF THE GALLANT EMPIRE STATE.
THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, FIFTH REGIMENT, COLONEL S. GRAHAM, Commanding, now doing garrison duty at Fort Marshall, Baltimore, Md., numbering upwards of 800 men, offers the following inducements to persons desiring to join the ranks of the Union army:—
1st. The State Bounty of $50 will be paid each recruit after he has joined the regiment.
2d. The advance of $38, offered by the General Government, applies to this regiment the same as to others.
3d. Relief tickets issued to the families of enlisted men as soon as they have joined the regiment to which they are daily forwarded.
4th. Pay equal to any in the service.
5th. One hundred dollars bounty at the expiration of term of service.
6th. This regiment being already in the service, is second to none, and has an advantage over those now being organized, inasmuch as it will be prepared to pay the above named bounties without awaiting the slow process of organization and acceptance by the general government, as required by law for the new regiments now in process of organization.
7th. We have no long marches to perform, no exposures to disease consequent upon open air encampments. Our duty is inside fortifications, where our quarters are comfortable.
Then fall in line, right face; forward, march. Halt not until you arrive at the Recruiting Office, No. 40 New Bowery, where your names will be enrolled upon the muster roll of Company B, by Lieutenant CALVIN SHAFFER, or ORVILLE HARRIS, Recruiting Officers for the Company.

ATTENTION.
RECRUITS WANTED,
For Company A, Halleck Guard, at 480 Broadway, New York. This company is now formed and in camp, and wants twenty-five more men to fill up. Captain Batterson will spare no expense to have this company one of the best that will leave the city of New York, and will offer great inducements to good men joining his company.
Captain Batterson advances to all his recruits out of his own private purse.
Relief tickets given to all who have families, on being mustered into the company.
The Halleck Guard regiment is to be commanded by Colonel Peissner. They are now in camp, with everything in good shape and 400 men.
All officers wishing to join this regiment will apply at once. Wanted immediately, one Orderly Sergeant and one Second Sergeant, one Teamster, two Buglers, and one Drummer.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NO. 575 BROADWAY.
Apply at 480 Broadway, to CAPT. J. P. BATTERSON.

BUELL SHARPSHOOTERS,
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Capt. H W Phillips, formerly Major of the Fourth Illinois Volunteers, has authority to recruit a company of Sharpshooters for this brigade. The company is rapidly filling up, and will be ready for the field in a short time. This is a good opportunity for young men wishing to serve with those congenial to their taste, and to those possessing good marksmanship. Pay commences from date of enrolment. $100 bounty, $13 or one month's pay in advance will be given, also $25, or one-quarter of the bounty, given when mustered into the service as a company. Recruiting office, 129 Hudson street, between North Moore and Beach, N. Y., and No. 4 Water street, Brooklyn.
R. J CUNNINGHAM, Orderly Sergeant.

COMPANY A, THIRD REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE (Corcoran Zouaves).—All members of this company who have absented themselves from camp without leave, will immediately report to the officer commanding the post at East New York, under penalty of being deemed as deserters and punished according to the articles of war, as a general court martial may determine. By order of
Capt. C. J. DUNLEAVY, Co. A,
Third Regiment, Empire Brigade.
Twenty-five stout, able bodied men wanted, to fill up this glorious, true-blooded Irish company. Now is the time for the Tipperary boys that once endured the hardships of Slievenamon and Ballengarry, to rally to the standard of their adopted country.
Apply to Capt. C. J. DUNLEAVY, or to
Lieut. WM. B. PERSSE,
No. 48 Centre and 26 Park streets, New York,
And Lieut. WM BUTCHER,
No. 170 Joralemon street, Brooklyn.

COMPANY B
THURLOW WEED GUARD, COL. OLMSTEAD.
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
30 recruits wanted for the above company; $25 paid in cash as soon as mustered into the service, $65 before leaving the State, $75 when honorably discharged; families provided with relief tickets at once, good quarters, rations and uniforms furnished upon signing the roll. Any additional bounties that may hereafter be given parties now enlisting will be entitled to. The officers of this company are men of experience, have seen service, and intend to have their company second to none in the service. So apply soon to
Capt. CALEB D. WEEKS, Recruiting Officer,
394 Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-eighth street.
First Lieutenant—J. H. Slipper.
Second Lieutenant—T. S. Lockwood.
Recruiting office 209 Hudson street, corner Canal.

COMPANY C.
COLONEL KINGSLEY.
THIRD REGIMENT,
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
30 recruits wanted for the above company, $25 paid in cash as soon as mustered into the service, $65 before leaving the State, $75 when honorably discharged; families provided with relief tickets at once, good quarters, rations and uniforms furnished upon signing the roll. Any additional bounties that may hereafter be given parties now enlisting will be entitled to. The officers of this company are men of experience, have seen service, and intend to have their company second to none in the service. So apply soon to
Lieutenant T. S. LOCKWOOD,
Recruiting office 209 Hudson street corner Canal.

COMPANY E,
THURLOW WEED GUARD, COL. OLMSTEAD,
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE
$55 cash to each recruit before leaving for the seat of war.
$50 bounty from the State immediately upon enlistment.
No further, about it.
$25 bounty from the United States government when the regiment is mustered.
$13 or month's pay, in advance.
$75 bounty when the term of service expires.
Pay commences immediately upon enlistment.
A few good men wanted to fill up Company E, who will be furnished with good clothing, rations, comfortable quarters and the bounty, by applying soon to
Capt. SAMUEL T. ALLEN, Recruiting Officer,
Northern Hotel, corner Cortlandt and West streets,
or Lieut. JOHN G. BURNETT, Recruiting Officer,
193 Tenth street, corner avenue A.

COMPANY H
HALLECK GUARD, COLONEL PEISNER.
Recruits wanted for Company H, immediately. Non-commissioned officers and musicians wanted at once. Pay and rations commence on enrolment. One month's advance pay, ninety dollars bounty before leaving the state, seventy-five dollars bounty at the end of enlistment. It is the intention of the officers to make this company one of the best in the service. Now is the chance to join before you are drafted. All the officers are experienced soldiers.
Recruiting office at the City Hall Park.
Captain HOMER JOSLYN,
Recruiting officer.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES,
THIRD REGIMENT SPINOLA'S BRIGADE,
COMPANY K.
This company is commanded by Captain Thos. Murphy (late Captain Ninth regiment, N. Y. S. M.), who has had twenty years' experience in the military profession. He wants a few men to complete the company.
$150
Bounty and $13 advance, $90 of which each man receives before leaving the State.
Clothing, quarters, rations, &c., furnished on joining.
Relief tickets given to the families of soldiers.
Recruits received at 70 Prince street, and 150 Centre, corner of Walker street.

EMPIRE BRIGADE.—CAPTAIN MICHAEL MURPHY, so well known in military circles, intends mustering his company into the United States service, on Friday, the 25th inst., so as to give them the $50 State bounty, they will also get $13 pay in advance, and when mustered into service $25 out of the $100 bounty for service in the United States army. Call and see the Captain at 75 Division st., and he will bring you immediately to White street, get you mustered into service, give you the proper documents to get relief for your families. No cripples need apply, as Dr. Mott is in attendance. The mustering officer lately appointed (Lieutenant Ernesto) is always on hand, and his gentlemanly deportment and business like habits are the admiration of every soldier.
MICHAEL MURPHY,
Captain Co. C, Third regiment Empire Brigade.

EMPIRE BRIGADE.
THURLOW WEED GUARD.
AROUSE FELLOW CITIZENS.
We fight for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.
We fight not to further abolition sentiments or corrupt policies, but for just law and order.
We fight to protect loyal citizens' rights and to redress their wrongs. This becomes an American.
Non-commissioned officers wanted. Fifty able bodied men wanted to fill up Company F, Thurlow Weed Guard, to whom $35 per man will be paid on being mustered into service. Men will go immediately into camp and be furnished with a good uniform and rations.
Two good men for Sergeants. Pay $18 to $23 per month.
Those who would select their comrades come, rather than be drafted.
C. B. SLEEPER, Captain.
HOWARD BUCK, First Lieut.
Recruiting Office, corner of Vesey and West streets, New York.

EMPIRE BRIGADE.—THE FOLLOWING RECRUITS of the Third regiment will report at the camp in East New York, to receive their bounty money, in the hands of Captain Trubner:—Ernst Schulze, Edward Bochmann, Adolph Mertz, Paul Toepfer, William Obst, Max Kohn, Louis Beimholz, Friedrich Loeffelhard, Albert Lobe, Nicolaus Alt, Johann Friedrich, Joseph Wolf. By order of
F. X. BRAULIK, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Third regiment, Empire Brigade.

GRINNELL GUARD.
HEADQUARTERS, 32 CITY HALL PLACE.
I am authorized by the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief to raise a company under General Orders, No. 52, for three years or during the war. A good opportunity for patriotic young men to serve under a practical officer, who has seen active service here and in the old country, and who bears the best recommendations, which will satisfy any one interested.
A. P. ZIMANDY, Captain,
Recruiting Officer.
J. TEOXOFALVI PAP, First Lieutenant.
$90 bounty, of which half will be paid after the recruit is mustered, the other at the time of going to war.
Branch offices, 99 Mott street and 193 Fulton street.

THE REBELLION.

HALLECK GUARDS
ATTENTION COMPANY!
SHOULDER ARMS!
BY THE RIGHT FLANK!
FORWARD, MARCH!
Recruits wanted for this company
Young men out of business and wishing employment cannot do better than join this celebrated corps, commanded by competent officers, and intended to surpass, both in military drill and discipline, any regiment that has been sent into the field. Captain Caswell has made arrangements whereby those enlisting with him can receive promptly the State, government, and city bounty of $115. Recruiting office No. 75 Walker street, near Broadway.
Captain C B CASWELL, Recruiting officer.
Wanted—Two sergeants and three corporals.

HERE IS A CHANCE.
SPINOLA'S
EMPIRE BRIGADE,
THIRD REGIMENT
Captain Richard E. Graves having been one year in camp and field has returned, with authority from headquarters to recruit a company for this regiment, and would only say to soldiers that he has by experience learned their wants, and makes those wants his own. But the greatest inducement to the soldier to join this company is that he gets all moneys due without trouble, and will have for his Colonel the bravest of the brave, Hale Kingsley.
N. B.—Come early and late before bounty ceases.
Headquarters 664 Broadway. R. E. GRAVES, Captain.

HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE, Second regiment.
Company H of this regiment wants twenty more recruits to fill the company to the maximum standard. Men of New York City and State, come forward, now is your time, and render all assistance to your country possible. Bounties granted by the city, county and State authorities will be fully secured to the men joining this company. Two dollars will be paid to every person bringing a recruit, or to the recruit himself on being mustered into the service of the United States.
The men, after being mustered in, will receive their uniforms, &c., and be sent to the United States Barracks at East New York.
Headquarters, No 602 Broadway.
Captain W. W. BOWLES, commanding Company H.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE Brigade, 62 White street, July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment, for officers, still open. The regiment is in a good way towards early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters a few good officers who have men already enlisted or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their commands.
W B OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS OF CO. I, THIRD REGIMENT Empire Brigade, No 17 Centre street, New York.—The bounty money allowed by the State, will be paid out every day from this date. All those belonging to Company I who have leave of absence, are commanded to report themselves immediately. The following men—Owen Meagher, James Ackerson, Roderick Van Doren, William Pease, Robert McFarlane, James Hamilton and John Chapman—having deserted, will report themselves to the company's headquarters, and if they do not comply with these orders they will be strictly dealt with and punished as deserters, according to the Articles of War. All recruiting officers are hereby warned not to enlist them for any company whatever. By order of
Capt. ALEXIS E. SMITH,
Commanding Co. I, Third regiment, Empire Brigade.
JAMES ABERCROMBY, Orderly Sergeant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, 169 East Houston street, Lincoln Hall.
COLONEL ELIAS PEISSNER.
The Colonel intends to make this regiment the first ready for service, and one of the best in every respect. Such officers only will be received as are acquainted with their duties and whose character is known. The country needs honest, brave men, and needs them now. The country is in a critical condition, and needs every soldier. Come forward then, at once, men of all classes and callings.
$115 bounty, before the regiment leaves New York, is guaranteed to every man.
Men of New York, come forward. All the assistance and bounties granted by the United States government and by the State, county and city authorities will be fully secured to our men and officers.
Regimental Camp, Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth street and Second avenue. Regimental Headquarters, 169 East Houston street. Recruits wanted.
ELIAS PEISSNER, Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N Y S Vols, Camp near Harrison's Landing, August 2, 1862.
ORDERS.—The members of this regiment now absent from camp are directed to report to Lieutenant Miller, 396 Broome street, on or before the 8th inst. Those unable to report in person will do so in writing, enclosing a certificate from a competent surgeon stating the degree of disability. All failing punctually to do so will be reported, and their names published as deserters and the police authorities duly notified. By order of Colonel Ward.
JOHN MARD, Adjutant.

I WILL GIVE TWENTY DOLLARS TO THE FIRST able bodied man who will enlist in Duryea's Zouaves, now in the field, with ten months' more to serve. This is in addition to the $92 regular bounties. CHAS. WALLER, Williamsburg Gas Works, corner North Seventh and Sixth streets, Williamsburg.

NOTICE.
WHAT'S THIS?
PHŒNIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE
JAMES C. BURKE, Col. M D SMITH, Lieut Col.
"Boys, get sticks." A few more recruits are wanted to complete Company O of this the only Irish regiment now being organized in the State. The officers have seen service in the Army of the Potomac. No trouble will be spared to make this the crack company of the regiment. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. One month's pay in advance. $100 bounty, $27 of which will be advanced as soon as the regiment is mustered in, and $50 State bounty will be paid immediately on joining. Pay to commence from date of enrollment. Clothing, rations and quarters furnished immediately, and the men will be sent to Camp Pierrepont, East New York, where everything conducing to the health and comfort will be furnished. For further information apply at the headquarters, 531 Broadway.
DANIEL CROWLEY, Captain, 160 South street.
JOHN CLANCY, First Lieutenant, 279 Mott street and 18 Truck House.
THOMAS RILEY, Second Lieutenant.

NOTICE.—COLONEL ELIAS PEISSNER HAVING been elected as the Colonel of the Fifth Senatorial district, has moved his headquarters to 169 East Houston street, corner of First avenue, Lincoln Hall, up stairs, and where he may be seen each day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
This regiment, formerly called the Halleck Guard, will hereafter be known as the Fifth Senatorial district regiment.
ELIAS PRESSUER, Colonel Commanding.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT.
CORCORAN ZOUAVES.
Fourth Regiment Empire Brigade.
PATRIOTS, AROUSE
All you brave fighting men who intend to enlist in this regiment, fall into the ranks of Capt. Reddy's company. There is not a day to be lost. Time is precious and delay is dangerous at such a moment as this. Capt. Reddy wants a few good men who are experienced, to be promoted to sergeants and corporals. This will be one of the best fighting companies in the regiment, as Capt. Reddy has had many years experience in regular and actual service. There can be no doubt but that his company will present a bold front under the command of our gallant and experienced superior officers, Col. Jas. C. Burke and Lieutenant Colonel M. D. Smith, and that we will leave our mark if we ever meet the rebels. All the bounties from the State and general government, amounting in all to $177, will be paid to all who may enlist in my company and pass medical inspection. Also, relief ticket is furnished at once. No more excuse for suffering from want of being paid your relief from the State. No nation on the face of the earth pays, clothes and feeds her soldiers better than the United States of America. Arouse, then, from all other considerations, forward to the rescue of your country, and enroll your names with me at my office, No. 96 Walker street, corner of Elm.
A first and second lieutenant wanted.
Capt. JAMES M. REDDY, Recruiting Officer.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.
$50 State bounty paid immediately to each recruit.
$2 and $13 (one month's pay) paid to each recruit as soon as the company is mustered.
$25 (one fourth) of the $100 bounty paid to each recruit upon the mustering of the regiment, to be paid before the regiment leaves for the seat of war.
Good quarters, abundant rations and handsome uniforms immediately provided.
Non-commissioned officers wanted; also a good wagoner.
Relief tickets issued for the benefit of families as soon as the recruits are sworn into service.
$100 bounty to each recruit when discharged.
Apply to ISAAC L. TAYLOR, Captain Company D, Stanton Legion, 207 West street, corner of Harrison.

"RALLY ROUND THE FLAG."
ANTHON BATTALION
or
LIGHT ARTILLERY,
MAJOR F. W. WILLARD, COMMANDING.
This being the only artillery corps recruiting in this State, with the special permission of the President, affords an opportunity for respectable young men to join the finest and most efficient arm of the service.
A few more intelligent men, desirous of serving their country, can secure position by applying at
HEADQUARTERS 598 BROADWAY.
Pay and rations in accordance with the United States army regulations.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMPANY E, FOURTH regiment Spinola Empire Brigade,
COL. JAMES C. BURKE COMMANDING.
Capt. JAMES EARLY wants thirty able bodied men to fill up his company, which he intends making the best in the regiment. Captain Early has had a long experience in the regular army. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. Families of volunteers provided for. Clothing, quarters and good food at Camp Edwards, Pierrepont, East New York. State bounty $50; government bounty $2, one month's pay in advance and $25.
Also one Lieutenant wanted. None need apply unless he can pass an examination.
Apply to Capt. JAMES EARLY, 474 Canal street, near Hudson.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.—CAPT. JOHN DUNN, of the First Fire Zouaves, having been authorized to raise a company for this Brigade, is now recruiting at 309 Pearl street and No. 7 Mulberry street, where he will be happy to meet any of his old comrades in arms who are again desirous of going to the war. Uniforms furnished as soon as sworn in, and relief tickets issued immediately. Volunteers will receive $50 from the State, $25 from the city, $25 from the government, and one month's pay in advance, as soon as mustered into service, and $75 when honorably discharged. Comfortable quarters and rations furnished at East New York. Those wishing non-commissioned offices must apply early. Call on Captain JOHN DUNN, 309 Pearl street, or First Lieutenant J. FALVEY, No. 7 Mulberry street. Second Lieutenant M. J. HEALY.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
WAR. WAR. WAR.
NO. 16 GREENWICH STREET,
Company D
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. Claassen, Commanding.
Daniel C. Moynihan, First Lieutenant.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
$50 CASH TO EACH RECRUIT
JOINING MY COMMAND. Men of New York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.
Fifty dollars cash will be paid at once, in addition to relief tickets for families. Thus all excuses on account of family destitution will be done away with.
Also, from $13 to $23 pay in advance.
Two dollars hand money.
Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the very best material.
Forsake all! Yes, even your mothers, sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. Victory and glory await you.
DANIEL C. MOYNIHAN, First Lieutenant,
Recruiting officer,
No. 16 Greenwich street.

STANTON LEGION.
COL. WM. H. ALLEN.
Come one, come all, your country's call.
$50 bounty from the State as soon as mustered.
A few more recruits wanted to complete company A.
One month's pay in advance when the company is mustered.
$25 advance when the regiment is mustered.
Pay from $13 to $23 per month.
Clothing, rations and uniforms furnished immediately.
Camp at New Dorp, Staten Island.
Relief tickets given to families of soldiers as soon as mustered.
$100 bounty at the expiration of term of enlistment.
Apply to Capt. W. H. JENNER, 174 Grand street.

THE REBELLION.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE
WAR, WAR, WAR.
PHŒNIX REGIMENT.
CORCORAN ZOUAVES FOURTH REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.
COLONEL JAMES C. BURKE, COMMANDING
DANIEL C. MOYNIHAN, FIRST LIEUTENANT, RECRUITING OFFICER,
No. 16 Greenwich street.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
$50 cash to each recruit joining my command.
Men of New York—Your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion.
COME FORWARD, ONE AND ALL, TO THE CALL OF YOUR COUNTRY.
Irishmen, your strong right hand is needed to-day before Richmond. The blood of thousands of your fellow countrymen cries to you for vengeance. The land of your adoption—your only hope on earth—stretches forth her shattered arms to you and implores you that, as she has helped you and cherished you in your day of distress, that you will now leap forward to her rescue in this her hour of need. Shall that call be in vain? Will you pay back part of the obligations you owe her? A happy home, free speech, your religion tolerated and respected, your people elevated to the highest position in the land—all this has she done for you and yours, and will you be recreant to all the virtues of humanity and gratitude, and allow the most glorious land, the freest government, the perfection of human happiness the world has ever seen, to be polluted, rent asunder and crushed by the worst despotism—aye far worse than sunny Erin ever endured!
Remember this cursed rebellion is fostered and nourished by our hereditary enemy, England; remember her ships and money fan and keep alive this unholy war, and now she says she is going to take a hand in. God grant she may. Irishmen, the opportunity so long sought for dawns at last. The call we make upon you to-day for our homes and firesides will be promptly responded to.
The Phœnix, the mother of brave Irishmen, calls upon her children of '48 to rally round her Green Banner, and, marching side by side with the Stars and Stripes, carry the music of the Union to the utmost boundaries of the land.
$50 cash from the State, $25 when regiment is mustered in, in addition to relief tickets for families, thus all excuses on account of family destitution will be done away with. Also from $13 to $23 pay in advance, $2 hand money, or any man bringing a recruit to the office will receive $3, 40 cents per day for commutation of rations. Clothing very best materials.
Forsake all. Yes, even your mothers, sweethearts, wives and sisters, and come and meet a soldier's reward.
Victory and glory await you. DANIEL C. MOYNIHAN,
First Lieutenant, Recruiting Officer,
16 GREENWICH STREET.

STANTON LEGION, COLONEL ALLEN.
10 RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to fill up my company.
The new law provides that $50 BOUNTY shall be paid down to each man.
$13 BOUNTY as soon as the company is mustered in.
$25 BOUNTY as soon as the regiment is mustered in.
THE REGIMENT TO LEAVE SOON.
Land warrants and bounty after the war.
PROMOTIONS made from the RANK AND FILE.
SERGEANTS AND CORPORALS WANTED.
A FIRST LIEUTENANT WANTED AT ONCE.
Relief tickets issued to the families of the men enlisting.
Apply to Captain P. N. LE GENDRE,
Recruiting Officer,
No. 177 Grand street.
Or Central Hall, Grand street,
Or at LINDENMULLER'S,
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.

TO YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO AVOID BEING drafted.—Join the First Battalion Mounted Rifles, Col. Charles C. Dodge, $154 dollars bounty; $79 dollars bounty before leaving the city. Apply early, as the opportunity will soon be lost. Recruiting offices No. 71 Cortlandt street and 170 Eighth avenue.

THIRD REGIMENT, SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE
"The Union, it must and shall be preserved."
Thirty young Men wanted, to fill up Company E.
This will be the first regiment in the field from New York, and it is earnestly hoped that the young men of New York and vicinity (under the present inducements) will come forward and join a company, under experienced officers, to put down this wicked rebellion, which has been brought about by such men as Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, Henry W. Beecher and a host of other abolition traitors.
A bounty of $50 will be given, under the recent order of Governor Morgan, to each recruit upon being mustered into service, with relief to his family. The men will be well cared for at Camp Edwards Pierrepont, East New York, will be well subsisted and clothed, and placed under the supervision of experienced officers. $100 bounty guaranteed at the end of rebellion. A few non-commissioned officers wanted. Those of experience only need apply to
OLIAS L. FROTHINGHAM, First Lieutenant
and Regimental Adjutant of the New York Seventh regiment, and late Quartermaster of the Fifth New York cavalry.
N. B.—This regiment, which is one of the five in the brigade of the "gallant Spinola," is well worthy the attention of those desiring to join the Union army. Its officers are all picked men, under the colonelcy of Marlott N. Croll, and, with the material of which it is already composed, it must, it shall, succeed.

THIRD REGIMENT, SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Colonel Hale Kingsley.
Recruits wanted for Company D of the above regiment.
This company is commanded by an experienced officer, just from the seat of war, and he wishes to secure good men, who will receive $150 bounty when the regiment is mustered into service.
Pay from $13 to $21 per month.
Subsistence, clothing and good quarters furnished immediately.
A few competent men wanted for non-commissioned officers.
Relief tickets furnished to the families of volunteers.
For further particulars apply to
Captain W. R. MURRAY, Recruiting Officer,
No. 2 Seventh avenue.

"THE UNION AND CONSTITUTION."
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE
SECOND REGIMENT,
TWENTY RECRUITS WANTED
to complete a company now forming at 113 Grand street.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
paid before leaving the city, with such further addition as the Common Council may appropriate.
Rations, clothing, equipments and good quarters furnished from time of enrolment.
Recruits will apply at once without delay.
JOHN VARIAN, Recruiting Officer.

THIRD REGIMENT
EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Brigadier General F. B. SPINOLA.
Twenty-five recruits wanted immediately to fill up Company I.
Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 bounty from the United States.
$50 bounty from the State.
$25 bounty from the city and county
$13, one month's pay in advance.
$2 premium money.
Of which
$90 will be advanced upon passing muster.
Recruits will be received by
Captain A. S. B. SMITH,
at 17 Centre street, or by
Lieutenant JAMES McKENNA, 73 Bowery.

THE POSITION OF QUARTERMASTER WANTED—IN some new regiment by one who is willing to contribute financially to its early formation. Address Quartermaster, Herald office.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED, FOR this tried and gallant corps, able bodied Men between the ages of 18 and 40 years, not less than 5 feet 4¼ inches high and of good character. This corps offers superior inducements to young men who are anxious to serve their country. Pay from $13 to $24 per month, with a certainty of making plenty of prize money. A bounty of $100 will be paid each recruit on receiving an honorable discharge, and $2 paid any one who will bring a recruit to the office as soon as he passes a medical examination. Clothing and rations of the best quality, together with medical attendance, when sick, furnished by the government. Apply at the rendezvous, No. 18 Bowery, or at the Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn. A. GARLAND, Major Commanding.

WANTED—A POSITION IN THE NAVY, FOR A MAN who has had a good education; would willingly act as captain's clerk; a reasonable sum will be paid for the appointment. Apply to A. PHILLIPS, Army and Navy Agent, 266 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST AND SECOND LIEUTENANCY in companies nearly or entirely full. A liberal compensation will be afforded whether in the infantry, cavalry or artillery service. Apply to A. PHILLIPS, Army and Navy Agent, 266 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST LIEUTENANT. ANY COMPETENT man who can bring from twenty to forty men can hear of a chance to secure the above position in a company already mustered in, and in a good regiment nearly full, by addressing at once Captain D., 141 Centre street.

YOUNG MEN, JUST LOOK AT THE BOUNTY.
$50 FROM THE STATE
ELEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, STANTON LEGION.
COLONEL WM. H. ALLEN.
Young men, none but young men, rally to march under the flag of your country. Wanted, young men, from 18 to 30 years of age, to form a new company now organizing under the command of Captain James H. Brennen, an old and experienced officer, who will spare no pains in making this one of the best drilled companies that will leave the city.
Whitworth's celebrated brass band is attached to the regiment, and is discoursing their beautiful music daily on the camp ground.
Promotion to the rank of Lieutenant made from the rank and file. This command is organized according to the new regulation of the regular army. $50 bounty from the State, $27 bounty from the United States, $13 one month's pay in advance, when the company is mustered in. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. $75 at the expiration of the war.
Relief tickets to families issued immediately. Good rations, clothing and uniforms issued at once.
Quarters at Camp New Dorp, S. I.
JAMES H. BRENNEN,
Captain Company.
Recruiting office, 442 Broadway, in the City Assembly Rooms.

1ST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.—COL. WM. GURNEY, formerly of the Seventh regiment National Guard, and Captain First regiment United States Chasseurs. Good able bodied men wanted for Company G. Uniforms, rations and comfortable quarters furnished immediately upon signing the roll. All the government, State and county bounties secured to recruits. Competent men particularly wanted for non-commissioned officers. Quarters at Camp Washington, Staten Island. Apply to FRANK K. SMITH, late of Seventh regiment National Guard, Recruiting office, 33 Main street, Brooklyn.

4TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT,
COLONEL PETER McDERMOTT.
RALLY AROUND THE OLD FLAG!
"Strike till the last armed foe expires!"
Recruits wanted immediately to fill up this one regiment.
Pay ranging from $13 to $23 a month. Relief tickets from $2 to $3 issued immediately.
$100 United States bounty, $25 of which is paid when mustered in.
$50 State bounty paid at once when mustered in.
$13 to $23, one month's pay, in advance.
$2 cash in hand.
Good rations and handsome uniforms supplied at once.
Come along. Now is the time to join a good regiment, with experienced officers.
RECRUITING OFFICE
corner of New Chambers and Batavia streets.
Lieutenant JOHN J. DUFF,
Recruiting Officer.
GEO. W. WARNER, Adjutant.

38TH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, Second Scott Life Guard. Colonel J. H. Hobart Ward. Fill up the ranks of the veteran Thirty-eighth.—This regiment, one of the oldest in the service, and which has distinguished itself in the battles of Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, and which has only nine months of service to perform, wants recruits to fill up its ranks. $50 paid in cash as soon as mustered; $29 additional before the recruit leaves the State, $13, one month's advance pay, on joining regiment; besides $75 when honorably discharged. Families provided with relief, and recruits subsisted and uniformed on signing the rolls. Apply to Lieutenant E. MILLER, 396 Broome street, opposite Centre market.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED W. J. Howell, No. 19 Houston street and 31 Beekman street, city of New York, sole agent for my Pale Ale. All orders sent to his address will be promptly attended to. The public are cautioned against certain designing persons, who have surreptitiously obtained my casks, and are filling them with an ale of inferior quality and vending the same as my manufacture. I will guarantee none genuine unless purchased of W. J. Howell, sole agent for New York.
PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1862. WM. O. RODMAN

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN New York will commence the regular annual Session on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in its room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place on Thursday, 7th inst. Poll will be open from 2 o'clock till 10 P. M. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

NOTICE.
The legatees of the late Mrs. Eliza Storr, deceased, or those claiming under them, will receive their respective legacies on application at the office of Mr. H. C. Anderson, situated in the Western Public Building in the Town of Nassau, at any time after the 31st inst., on their giving, either through themselves or their duly constituted attorneys, good and sufficient discharges therefor, the expense of which, as also of the recording thereof, must be borne by the respective legatees.
The names of the legatees in the United States are—
Mrs. Eliza Hough, now or late of New Orleans, and
Mrs. Sarah Upton, of the same place.
J. C. LEES, } Executors of
G. C. ANDERSON, } Eliza Storr,
ROBERT A. THOMSON, } deceased.
NASSAU, N. P., July 22, 1862.

NEW YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—THE regular monthly meeting of this society will be held on Tuesday evening, August 5, at eight o'clock, at the Metropolitan Rooms, 100 Hester street. By order
P. W. ENOS, President.
JOHN ROGERS, Recording Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF BERGEN POINT, N. J.—At a special meeting of the Young Men's Association, of Bergen Point, held at their rooms, on Sunday evening, August 3, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Whereas, we have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of one of our members, Capt. Simeon A. Mellick, of the First New York Mounted Rifles, while in discharge of his duties at the seat of war, therefore,
Resolved, That the honorable, patriotic and self sacrificing example of Captain Mellick in his devotion to his country in her hour of peril, places his name among the distinguished heroes and martyrs who have sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country, and have justly endeared his memory not only to this association and this community, but to every true-hearted American.
Resolved, That by the unexpected death of Captain Mellick the army and country have lost a most promising young officer, and this community and this association a most esteemed and respected member, and while we deeply sympathize with his bereaved parents and relatives in this sudden and afflicting dispensation, yet, as it is the will of Him who doeth all things well, we yield with Christian resignation.
Resolved, That the members of this association meet at their rooms on Tuesday next, 5th inst., at four o'clock P. M., and attend in a body the funeral solemnities of Captain Mellick, and as a token of respect to his memory wear the usual badge of mourning.
Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the association, and that they be published in the New York Herald, Tribune, Times, World and Christian Intelligencer, and that a copy, signed by the President and Secretary, be transmitted to his parents.
D. W. C. MORRIS, President.
CHAS. S. NOE, Secretary pro tem.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING and Equipage, New York, July 19, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on Friday, the 8th of August next, for delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city,
44,000 Uniform Hats,
160,000 pairs Bootees,
140,000 pairs Stockings,
20,000 Haversacks,
Samples and specifications of which can be seen on application at this office. Of the Uniform Hats and Haversacks one third the quantity contracted for must be delivered within twenty days, one third within forty days, and the remainder within sixty days from the date of acceptance of the proposals. Of the Bootees and Stockings one-third must be delivered within thirty days, one third within sixty days, and the remainder within ninety days of acceptance of bids. All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors appointed on the part of the United States.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party mentioned therein, he will at once proceed to execute the same, and give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Supplies for 8th August," and addressed to
Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
NEW YORK, July 31, 1862. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M. on Friday, the 8th of August, for delivering, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing in this city—
100 Drums, infantry.
500 Drumheads, batter.
200 Bugles.
25,000 Cavalry Hat Cords and Tassels.
50,000 Brass Eagles for hats.
Samples of which can be seen on application at this office; one-third the quantity to be delivered within ten days, one-third within twenty days, and the remainder within thirty days from the date of the acceptance of the bids, and all to be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors appointed by the United States.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Drums, &c.," and addressed to
Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, [illegible] 1862.
Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until Saturday, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.
The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

NAVY BEEF.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, }
NEW YORK, August 2, 1862. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, the 9th day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 500 barrels NAVY BEEF, free of all cost and risk, to the United States, at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn.
The Beef must be from well fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy Yard. The barrels must be according to the navy standard.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy Yard.
The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. A., HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 28, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon, on the 8th day of August, 1862, for the delivery in James river, Va., for the use of the army, the following amounts of hay and oats, viz:—
3,000 tons best quality timothy hay.
160,000 bushels best quality oats, 32 pounds to the bushel.
The hay must be strongly baled, bound with stout wire, or wythes, and the weight of each bale distinctly marked thereon.
The oats to be in good strong sacks, well sewed, each sack to contain two or three bushels.
The forage must be covered and protected from the weather, at the expense of the contractor, so that it shall be in good order when taken from the vessel by the Quartermaster's Department.
Six fair lay days will be allowed to discharge, after reporting at Fortress Monroe, demurrage after that time to be paid to the contractor at the customary rates, for the actual amount of cargo received.
Proposals for both hay and oats must be enclosed in separate envelopes, endorsed "Proposals for Hay" and "Proposals for Oats."
These quantities will be required between August 15 and 31, 1862, and bidders will state at what time they propose to deliver on their bids.
Bidders must have each proposal guaranteed by two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded them, shall be faithfully fulfilled.
The Quartermaster reserves the right to accept all or any portion of any bid, also, to reject all bids which may be considered unreasonable. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Capt. and Acting Quartermaster, commanding Depot.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 City Hall, August 1, 1862.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal for the use of the courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.
Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.
The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY.
} Committee.

CLOTHING.

A RARE CHANCE.—$25,000 WORTH OF CAST OFF Clothing wanted, within a month, for New Orleans. Ladies and gentlemen having any of the above to dispose of can receive the following prices—From $6 to $30 for Silk Dresses, from $3 to $15 for coats, from $1 to $5 for Pants. Also Shawls, Cloaks, Carpets, Furniture, the highest prices paid. Please call on or address a note to B. Mintz, 233 Sixth avenue, near Eighteenth street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz. Orders from Brooklyn or Jersey City punctually attended to. Please remember the original B. Mintz, 233 Sixth avenue.

ATTENTION! LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I HAVE just received $4,000 to purchase cast off Clothing, Furniture and Carpets for the California market. I do promise to pay the highest prices in the city by calling on or addressing a note to E. MINTZ, 137 Sixth avenue, two doors above Tenth street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz. Remember, 137 Sixth avenue.

AT 551 THIRD AVENUE, $3 TO $30 FOR SILK Dresses, $3 to $20 for Coats, $2 to $5 for Pants. Furniture, Carpets, &c., for the California market. Call on or address by post A. HARRIS, 551 Third avenue, between Thirty eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT 233 SEVENTH AVENUE—M. ABRAHAMS BUYS cast off Clothing, also Carpets and Furniture. Ladies and gentlemen can receive the highest market price by calling at or addressing by post the above address. Ladies attended to by Mrs. A.

ATTENTION.—WANTED—A LARGE LOT OF CAST off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c. I guarantee to pay fifty per cent more than those who name their prices. Please address A. Ducas, No. 218 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. D.

GENTLEMEN'S NEW AND LEFT OFF CLOTHING purchased for the Western market in large or small lots. The full value will be paid without haggling or seeking to impose. Please call at the store, or address Thos. D. Conroy, 44 Centre street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and Thirteenth street. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock. Commences at 8.
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
OF THE BEAUTIFUL BURLESQUE
FRA DIAVOLO.
FRA DIAVOLO
FRA DIAVOLO
The management ask the attention of the public to this announcement. The burlesque has already been assigned, in view of its great popularity, more representations than was intended at the outset, and must now be positively withdrawn for the fulfilment of the promises of rapid production of other novelties.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE IN TWO PIECES TO-NIGHT.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, August 5, the grand burlesque
FRA DIAVOLO,
with all the original effects, sweet music, glorious fun—the entire burlesque company appearing.
To be preceded by the comic piece of
LORD FLANNIGAN.
The FLORENCES as the
IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GIRL.
WEDNESDAY.—An entirely new burlesque called Miss EILY O'CONNOR, will be produced in a style of great magnificence. Mr. FLORENCE as Eily O'Connor, and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as Myles Na-coppaleen. New scenery, music, &c. Particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A GOOD SIZED house, nicely furnished, wanted by the 1st of September, by a family composed of a lady and gentleman, two young children and two nurses. Must be in a good location, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets and Fifth and Fourth avenues. Price to be about $100 a month. Reference exchanged. Address D. T., box 646 Post office.

SEWING MACHINE.—WANTED, A GOOD SECOND hand Wheeler & Wilson (improved) or Singer's. Address, stating original cost, how long used and lowest price asked, Purchaser, Herald office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE, WITHIN A FEW MILES OF the city, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad, near depot. Address, with description and stating rent, M. S. C., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, A Parlor and Bedroom in a central location up town. Address T. Z., Post office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN Bleecker and Twenty fourth streets. Rent not to exceed $1,000 per annum. Address, stating locality, number of rooms and rent, for two days, O. M. M., box 119 Herald office.

WANTED—A SPACIOUS SALOON OR HALL, TWO afternoons during the week, from October until the end of April. The location should be between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Twentieth streets. Address, with price and particulars, H. M., care 68 Capt. Hoe, West Point, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD AND COMPLETE DROP. INquire of G. W. WICKS, No. 4 Liberty place.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL AMERICAN FAMILY OF adults, part of a furnished House, consisting of five or six rooms, or would be willing to hire good second hand furniture with the privilege of buying; rent must be moderate. Address Furnished House, Herald office.

MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte for sale, with all the modern improvements, four round corners, richly carved legs and case, made to order (cost $600) for $250, including Stool and Cover. Also Parlor Furniture at sacrifice. Inquire at 113 West Twenty third street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—MUST BE SOLD IN TWO DAYS, two very fine seven octave rosewood Pianos, overstrung bass, carved legs, serpentine mouldings, and all modern improvements. Also a second hand rosewood Case, very fine tone, cheap. Apply between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 M., at 342 Second avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

SPLENDID PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.—PRICE $180, cost $350 but fourteen months ago, is 7¼ octave, four round corners, magnificently carved, rosewood case, carved legs, iron frame, grand action, fine Cover and Stool. Apply at 129½ Twentieth street, near Third avenue.

$150.—NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS, IN ROSEwood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150, do., with mouldings, $160, do., with carved legs and inlaid with name board, $175, and $200, do., with carved legs, $225 and $250, new 6⅔ octave, $140. The above Pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second hand Pianos from $25 to $100. New Melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second hand Pianos and Melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, 481 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $10—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHMETIC, PER quarter, 78 lessons each, or Bookkeeping, lessons unlimited, $10. Juveniles during vacation, $3 per month, 26 lessons. PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, 62 Bowery and 235 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Open day and evening.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—MOST SUCCESSFUL Boarding Seminary in the State, $36 for fourteen weeks, board and the English branches. Special terms to ladies. A full commercial course. See new catalogue for particulars of rates and advantages. Fall term August 21. Address Rev. Joseph E. King, Fort Edward, N. Y.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—SPEONK, SUFFOLK county, N. Y. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and freedom from inducements to dissipation. It is strictly a family school, with ample accommodations and direct reference to the comfort, happiness and [illegible] of the pupils. The course of [illegible] will be thorough, embracing all the branches of a liberal English education, also Latin, Greek and French.
Terms—$175 per annum, including tuition, board and washing. Music extra. The Principal may be consulted for three days, 5th, 6th and 7th, at the rooms of the American School Institute, 596 Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. JOHN W. TUTHILL, Principal, Speonk, L. I.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LADY teacher, to go in the country for three months. One who can teach English, French and music. Terms must be moderate. Address O. A., box 2,495 Post office, stating terms.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 212 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON STREET, the highest price is paid for Diamonds, Watches, Plate, Jewelry, Optical Instruments, &c. Liberal advances made at his private rooms.
J. H. BAERINGER, 212 Broadway, room 13, up stairs.

AT 66 NASSAU STREET—A. HONIGMAN, DIAMOND broker, makes liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or buys them at full value, at his private office, 66 Nassau street, room No. 2, up stairs. Business confidential.

AT 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND STREET, room No. 5—HENRY HYMAN procures advances of cash on Diamonds, set or unset, or buys the same for cash; also on Watches, Silver Ware, Pianos and Personal Property.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET—MONEY LIBERALLY advanced, to any amount, on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Dry Goods, Segars, &c. N. B.—Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought.
H. NEWTON, 77 Bleecker street, up stairs.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, 510 Broadway, JOSEPH SOLOMON, Commission Merchant, advances Money on Diamonds, Plate and Jewelry, or the same bought at the full value. Business hours from 7½ A. M. to 8½ P. M. Spanish, French and German spoken.

MONEY LENT—TO ANY AMOUNT, ON DIAMONDS, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Segars, &c. Goods kept one year or less by AARON ADOLPHUS, licensed loan office, 429 Pearl street, corner of Chambers.

BILLIARDS.

SHARP'S PATENT CUSHIONS ARE KNOWN TO BE superior to all others, patented November, 1859, manufactory 145 Fulton street. New and second hand Tables, Balls, Cues, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT EVERY ONE can depend on, is Mme WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter. She tells the past, present and future of your life, and warns you of dangers, and brings success out of the most perilous undertakings. N. B.—Celebrated magic charms. No. 182 Allen street, between Houston and Stanton, over the store. Ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents each.

ASTONISHING.—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH daughter, has foresight to tell how soon and how often you marry, and all you wish to know, even your thoughts, or no pay, lucky charms free, her equal is not to be found, her magic image is now in full operation. No. 184 Ludlow street, below Houston. 25 cents; gentlemen not admitted.

MADAME HART, HAVING RETURNED FROM EUrope, announces to the ladies of New York that she can be consulted at No. 21 Essex street upon the past and future, special information as to fortune, marriage, and charms given. Ordinary fee 25 cents.

MADAME RAY IS THE BEST CLAIRVOYANT AND Astrologist in this city. She tells your very thoughts, gives lucky numbers, causes speedy marriages. No. 260 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. Ladies 25c., gentlemen 50c.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madam PREWSTER, who has removed to 69 Thirty-eighth street, corner of Sixth avenue, over the bakery, and who can be consulted with entire satisfaction! She has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE young and accomplished Madame BYRON, from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on all affairs of life; restores drunken and unfaithful husbands, has a secret to make you beloved by your heart's idol, and brings together those long separated. Ladies 25 cents. Residence 90 Third avenue, above Twelfth street.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT and gifted Spanish lady, unveils the mysteries of futurity, love marriage, absent friends, sickness, prescribes medicines for all diseases, tells lucky numbers, property lost or stolen, &c.

MEDICAL.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, MEMBER OF THE College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, may be consulted daily at his office, from 8 in the morning until 9 in the evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT STREET, NEAR CANAL street, pays particular attention to all complaints of both sexes. A private entrance. Office open from eight o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening. Consultations free.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICE, 134 BLEECKER STREET, west of Broadway. Hours 11 to 2, and 6 till 8.

DOCTOR HUNTER HIMSELF—THE PHYSICIAN who established the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division street, New York city, in 1834, can be consulted from 8 A. M. until 10 o'clock at night, at the old office. A private entrance. Book for nothing.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK UNIversity (Medical College), and College of Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases to which the human frame is liable. Office 20 Centre street, between Chambers and Reade, having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 12½ P. M.

FEMALE PHYSICIAN.—MRS. WOODS HAS GREAT experience in diseases of ladies and children. Remedies for Neuralgia, Obstructions and Piles. 256 Grand street, opposite Lord & Taylor's. Fees moderate.

LADIES CAN CONSULT DR. POWERS, 12 LAIGHT street, with unparalleled success, on all complaints. Be sure and give Dr. POWERS a call, and you will never regret it. At home for consultation day and evening.

PROFESSOR RESTELL, 162 CHAMBERS STREET, CAN be consulted as usual. Agents, 127½ Liberty street, N. Y. In Brooklyn, 175 Fulton street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager .... William Wheatley.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN NEW YORK.
Triumphant success of
the celebrated
GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE.
Second night of
YOUNG AMERICA,
the world's wonder,
who will appear for the second time in the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE
GABRIEL in his great character of Simon.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1862,
will be performed (first time) the screaming pantomime of
SIMON'S MISHAPS.
Simon, the footman .... GABRIEL RAVEL
Longitude .... Mons. Henry
Jean .... } Hungarian } .... Mons. Marzetti
Pierre .... } Soldiers. } .... Mons. Tophoff
Julie, a young milliner .... Mad. Marzetti
During the piece
the grand illusory Mirror Dance and an original Allemande by Mad. Marzetti, Julie Lehman and Henry Wells.
To conclude with the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
A LA LEOTARD,
BY YOUNG AMERICA.
The evening's entertainment will commence with (first time at this theatre) the roaring farce of
FORTUNE'S FROLICS.
Robin Roughhead .... Mr Thomas Placide.
Change of performance every evening.
With the exception of the press no free list.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. Commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1862,
First night of a NEW PLAY, by a gentleman of New York.
LOOK OUT FOR THE DRAFT.
First appearance of the comedienne from England,
MISS EVELINE CLARE,
who will appear as Juliana in the comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
Mr. Fleming .... as .... Duke Aranza
TO-MORROW, BENEFIT OF THE SICKLES' BRIGADE.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—IN ORDER TO PREVENT disappointment the management beg to announce to the patrons of Nixon's Cremorne Garden that the grand original Overture, by Thomas Baker, for the Spirit of the Flood, commences at 8 o'clock.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PANTOMIME ENTItled "Spirit of the Flood, or, Zephyr's Trip to Europe," at NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS. Commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

LA SENORITA ISABEL CUBAS, THE RENOWNED Spanish Danseuse, will appear in the new PANTOMIME to be produced at NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN this evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN
GREAT AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS.
NEW FACES AND NEW FEATURES
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
Every evening during the week.
THE MAGIC STAR, OR STAR OF LOVE.
THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD EVERY NIGHT.
Second appearance of the great Comic
M. DENIER
SENORITA CUBAS IN A SPANISH DANCE.
THOMAS BAKER AND HIS UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA
In grand operatic selections from Robert Le Diable.
Theleur, Ximenes, Bouzaul, Wietoff, Lehmann, Louise Tourbaire, Conrad Brothers, James Reynolds, &c., &c.
Second appearance of
YOUNG MADIGAN.
The greatest Gymnast and Equestrian of the age and the only Double Sommersault Thrower in the country.
Young Madigan will accomplish the very difficult feat of leaping into the air from a spring board and turning twice before alighting.
Second appearance of
MASTER CHARLES MADIGAN,
In a principal act of Horsemanship.
Admission to the whole 25 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUGUST 4 AND 5.
INTRODUCTION OF
MISS LAURA KEENE'S
beautiful Drama, as performed at her establishment last season for several months,
THE MACARTHY;
OR, PEEP O'DAY
Captain of the Peep O' Day, The Macarthy Mr. J. H. Allen,
who has been engaged for six nights only.
Miss R. Deuvil as the .... Kan Caslinthe.
Miss Fanny Herring as .... Mary Kelly.
BLACK EYED SUSAN
William .... Mr Harry Langdon.
Gnatbrain ... Harry Chapman. Jacob Twig .... G. K. Fox.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE
Sole Proprietor .... Mr. J. W. Lingard.
PRICES.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1862,
Second night of the great American Tragedian, Mr.
E. L. DAVENPORT
AND
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT,
the popular Tragedienne.
OTHELLO.
Othello .... Mr E L Davenport.
Iago .... Mr Boniface.
Desdemona .... Mrs. E L Davenport.
Emelia .... Mrs. W. G. Jones.
Songs, T. L. Donnelly.
Concluding with the
FACTORY STRIKE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.
The finest troupe, the most talented and popular, consisting of Miss C. HIPPERT, Miss MARIA BOULARD, Mr. F. STOEPEL, Mr. G. GALLOWAY and Mr. J. M. BOULARD, lately returned from a four years' tour around the world.
No company has ever received such universal encomiums from the press as this. Read the following, a fair sample:—
"The entertainment of the Alleghanians is one of the most agreeable ever given in this city."—[illegible]
They give their entertainments every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and every evening at a quarter to 8, consisting of Songs, Ballads, Duets and Quartettes—sentimental, pathetic and comic.
Mr. F. STOEPEL will also introduce his
NEWLY INVENTED PIANOFORTE OF WOOD AND STRAW.
Mr ALFRED BURNETT, Comic Delineator,
will also appear in his inimitable performances.
LAST WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED
CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
THE LARGEST LADY IN THE WORLD.
3 feet 1¼ inches round the body, and weighs 615 lbs.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL;
He plays the organ, kisses his keeper, shoulders the musket, shakes hands with the ladies, throws them kisses, &c.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.
Admission to all only 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS
Will reopen August 25.
BRYANT BROS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
587 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
George Christy and J. N. Briggs .... Lessees and Proprietors.
George Christy .... Stage Manager.
J. N. Briggs .... Business Manager and Treasurer.
MONDAY, August 4,
and every evening during the week, the laughable Ethiopian Farce of
SCHERMERHORN'S BOY.
George Christy .... as .... Julius Schermerhorn
The famous Quartette,
REEVES, MORLAND, BRAY AND CORWIN.
The Champion Clog Dancer, R. SANDS
The best Band in the profession and the coolest house in the city. GRAND MATINEE every Saturday at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. No half price.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
514 BROADWAY, 514
OPPOSITE THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
HENRY WOOD, SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.
THE BEST VENTILATED HALL IN THE CITY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
INCREASED ATTRACTION
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, August 4, and every evening during the week,
THE GREAT CONGRESS OF ARTISTS.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS
EPH. HORN, CHARLEY FOX, FRANK BROWER, COOL WHITE, ABECCO, PERCY, LEWIS, &c., &c.
In new Songs, Acts, Dances, &c. The Pres-ti-dig-a-tater, Damon and Pythias, The Traitor's Fate, African Cousins, Wall street Brokers, Ain't got no Time to Tarry, &c.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission, 25 cents.

HAIL THE GLAD TIDINGS.
The proprietors of the Parisian Cabinet of Wonders,
563 BROADWAY, 563 BROADWAY,
(Next door to Ball & Black's,)
Have made extensive additions to their already famous institution. The public may now there see sights of a truly superb, astounding, startling and astonishing kind. These marvellous Revelations of Nature are truly beautiful, and consist of everything Wonderful, Extraordinary, Mysterious, Terrific, Marvellous, Exciting, Surprising, Exquisite, Glorious, Curious and Soul-Inspiring. Look at the great and only Oertu in the world, she is indeed perfection, and unsurpassed for grace and feminine beauty.
Open for gentlemen only from 10 till 10.

NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING, THE MAGNIFIcent Galleries of Paintings at the Fine Art Institute, 625 Broadway. Pollock's great picture of "Undine," Girnoux's charming "Indian Summer," the great "French Revolution of 1848," with nearly 200 other works. Admission 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS.
THESE WORLD-RENOWNED PICTURES,
The finest collection in the country,
Are again open for exhibition at the old Gallery, 548 Broadway. The Paintings are also offered for sale. For prices, terms, &c., address the Secretary of the Institute of Art.
JAS. W. WARD, 548 Broadway.

CONCERT PERFORMERS WANTED—"TRIMBLE'S Varieties," (the only established concert hall in Pittsburg) will open for the fall and winter season on or about August 16. The hall has been thoroughly renovated and improved. First class talent can address the undersigned immediately, stating lowest terms, time, &c. W. O. Smyth, Trimble's Varieties, Pittsburg, Pa.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS FOR ALBANY, Troy, the North and West leave Chambers street at 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 15, 5 and 10 15 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION.—OLD South Ferry Terminus.—Trains leave at 7 45 A. M. and 3 15 P. M. for Greenport, 11 45 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. for Syosset; 7 45, 11 45, A. M., and 3 15, 4 15, 5 45 P. M. for Hempstead, hourly for Jamaica from 7 45 A. M. to 6 45 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINus.—Passenger depot at James slip and foot of Thirty-fourth street, East river.
Summer arrangement—Leave New York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 30 P. M. for Syosset.
At 3 30 P. M. for Greenport.
At 6 P. M. for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point (Thirty-fourth street ferry), at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany, 10 30 A. M., Express Mail Train from Twenty-sixth street station. For all local trains see Time Table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Toms River, Tuckerton, &c.—In consequence of the unprecedented number of visitors to Long Branch, the steamboat THO. A. COLLYER will, on Saturdays, until further notice, leave Murray street wharf four times, viz., at 6.30 and 10.30 A. M., and at 2.30 and 6.30 P. M. On every other day (except Sunday) leaving at 6.30 and 10.30 A. M. and at 4 P. M. Passengers for the main line below Long Branch [illegible] will leave at 6.30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on Saturdays, when they will leave at 6.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.
Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line will take the 2.30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

EXPRESSES.

A. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE EXPRESS AND [illegible] establishment, 115 West Twentieth street, [illegible] Fifth and Sixth avenues. Household Furniture [illegible] shipped to all parts of the world. [illegible] moving furniture to and from the country. Furniture stored.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Mass Meeting in the Seventh Regiment Armory.

A CALL TO THE NEW YORK FIREMEN.

PATRIOTIC RESPONSE.

The Ranks of the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves to be Filled Up.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Enrolment of Volunteers on the Platform.

GEN. SICKLES EMBRACES HIS RECRUITS,

&c., &c., &c.

In response to the call for a mass meeting, to be held at the National Guard Armory, for the purpose of expediting enlistments in the Second regiment of Fire Zouaves—at present with the army before Richmond—an immense gathering assembled at the place appointed last evening. The call was especially addressed to the noble firemen of our city—a body who always keep step in the foremost ranks of the defenders of the Union. The appeal, "Firemen arouse!" never made in vain when the country needed their services, brought together last evening representatives from every fire company in the city. The chief officers of the department appeared early on the platform, and among the first was Harry Howard, ex Chief, who was treated to a hearty demonstration of good feeling by the assemblage. Among the prominent men on the platform were John B. Giles, Treasurer of the Department; Assistant Engineer West, Secretary Wickham, Commissioners Gorman and Wilson, Stewart L. Woodford, Assistant United States District Attorney, Gen. Sickles, Chevalier Wikoff, officers of the regiment on recruiting service, &c.

Commissioner Wilson called the meeting to order by nominating

Wm. H. Wickham Chairman, who stated the object of the meeting. The firemen of the city of New York were called upon to assist in recruiting the gallant and noble regiment known as the Second regiment of Fire Zouaves. It was unnecessary for him to dwell upon the gallant action and noble deeds of that regiment. There were gentlemen present who would speak to them from actual experience of the gallant bearing of the Zouaves on the field of battle, and he would not longer detain them.

The subjoined list of officers was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting:—

President—Wm. H. Wickham.

Vice Presidents—Robt Gamble, Hook and Ladder Company No 16; Peter Y Everett, Hook and Company No 6; John S. Miller, Hook and Ladder Company No 10; John H. Foreman, Hook and Ladder Company No. 9; James Carlhy, Hook and Ladder Company No 15; Peter Masterson, Engine Company No 33; John Scallon, Engine Company No. 27; Guy Kennedy, Engine Company, No. 51; Jas. Mason, Engine Company No 3; R. M. J. Ellis, Engine Company No. 26; James Hay, Engine Company No. 9; Isaac Evans, Engine Company No 29; C. Cowen, Engine Company No. 48; Wm H Searing, Engine Company No. 30; Michael Fitzgerald, Engine Company No. 21; J. R Farrington, Hose Company No 43; Jno. Moore, Hose Company No. 59; S Conover, Hose Company No 38; Wm. C. Rodgers, Hose Company No 40; H A. Thomas, Hose Company No. 19; J. Long, Hose Company No. 21; M T. Bunce, Hose Company No. 18; G. Davis, Hose Company No. 16; Bernard Kenny, Hose Company No 16; Alex V. Davison, Hose Company No. 23; Alex. Murray, Hose Company No. 44; H C Dennett, Hose Company No 33; W. A Wilson, Hose Company No. 47; Wm. Stevens, Hose Company No 13; Richard Sharp, Hose Company No 20.

Secretaries—John Butcher, Hook and Ladder Company No 6; Robert Walsh, Hook and Ladder Company No. 14; Thomas Sullivan, Hook and Ladder Company No [illegible]; Douglas Carnes, Hook and Ladder Company No 1, and twenty others.

The following resolutions were also read adopted with acclamation:—

Resolved, That the New York Fire Department is justly proud of the gallantry and devotion of the Second regiment New York Fire Zouaves during the recent severe campaign upon the peninsula.

Resolved, That it is a duty which we owe alike to them as well as ourselves to recruit their wasted ranks and to supply whatever men are needed to fill the muster rolls of our brothers in arms, and we pledge ourselves to use our individual efforts to make the regiment of firemen worthy of the name of being foremost among the veterans of the Union.

Resolved, That we will prove ourselves not only ready at the sound of the bell to protect our fellow citizens from the fury of the flames, but also equally ready as loyal citizens at the tap of the drum to march in defence of our honored flag, for which an Ellsworth, a Farnham, and a host of others of our associates have gallantly fought in many a victorious field. (Cheers.)

Mr. Henry Arcularius rose to introduce General Sickles to the assemblage and indulged in some remarks. He said they had assembled to take all proper measures for filling up the ranks of the Second regiment of Fire Zouaves. There had been a mistake all through in the conduct of the war. The people of New York, the people of the whole country, had been deceived, whether by the government or by the press, it matters not. They have been deceived. But now the time had come when the people should be truly informed of the facts, and of the actual condition of our army on the field. General Sickles, who has been through the whole campaign with your comrades, is now here to recuperate his own strength and to enlist men for the New York Second regiment of Fire Zouaves. (Cheers.) This gallant body of men had been in the majority of battles that had been fought before Richmond. (A voice—"In all.") In all, and yet these brave men were anxious to again enter the lists against the enemies of the republic, and to do their best and most gallant deeds to suppress this unholy rebellion. How sad a commentary was the gaping ranks of our army to the mendacious statements put forward in the Senate, that we wanted no more men to carry on this war! Was it not Colonel Wilson, or General Wilson, or Senator Wilson, or was it not Liar Wilson, as the Herald truly termed him, and I tell you the Herald was right—(great cheering)—when it so designated that same Wilson, who declared that our struggling, overpowered army needed no reinforcements—that enlistments should be stopped. (Cheers.) The man who declines now to go to the field is a coward, and no fireman—(cheers)—unless indeed he is actuated by the ambition of our Governor, who would go to the war if he was made a Major General, but not a step otherwise. (Cheers and laughter.) I tell you, friends, that at last the war is to be carried on with vigor, and according to the just principles of war, and I tell you that our patriotic President if he finds his Stantons or Hallecks failing him, and failing the country, he will have them instantly removed, and their places supplied with better and honester men. (Loud cheers.)

General Sickles was then introduced, his appearance in front being greeted with vociferous cheering. When silence was restored he said:—Mr. President and fellow citizens, it is a distinguished honor to have this opportunity to appear before the Fire Department of the city of New York. When I remember how much you have done for this city, that you are one of its institutions—when I consider your numbers, the high respectability which attaches to membership in your department—when I remember that from boyhood up I have been familiar with deeds of heroism by which those of your department have been distinguished—when I remember that all your service is voluntary, that through long years of peace, prosperity and happiness you have been represented at all times, in winter and summer, day and night, in behalf of the public and the orphan, saving life by periling your own, and every day saving property at infinite sacrifice of time and personal peril—when I remember all these things, not forgetting that noble charity which you so carefully cultivate, and by which you provide something at least for those who fall in your ranks, that noble charity which, like a guardian angel, proceeds from all you do—when I remember all these things I feel and believe that I come before the right men and under the right auspices when I come here to-night to ask the firemen of New York whether they will go to the assistance of their patriotic comrades now in the field? (Cheers.) Suppose I were to say to you that one hundred of your comrades were assailed by five hundred in a distant part of the city, how long would I have a single man in this audience to listen to me? You would rush from this hall, every man, and go to the rescue of your overborne and overpowered but gallant, struggling and fighting comrades. (Cheers.) I have the honor to command the regiment which you sent into the field. I have seen them battling against odds, clinging to the colors you gave them, always honoring them, and always standing by them, and fighting for them gloriously on every battle field of the peninsula. I have lost half their numbers. They have fought and struggled with me, and during all the ordinary hardships of the campaign I believe I had not lost a single man of that regiment—more than could be said of any other regiment in the service. For endurance, for fidelity, for courage they have had no superiors. I do not fear to say so, and I would be recreant to my duty if I did not. Will you not, therefore, as one man devote yourselves to filling up the ranks of that decimated but gallant regiment? I know you will. There are enough of men here to-night to fill it. How many shall I have here to-night? I must have some. The Secretary of the department is here to take the names of every man who is willing to enroll himself to sustain his comrades of the Second Fire Zouaves. Who will be the first man? (Cheers.)

To this appeal a patriotic individual named Alonzo Beers sprang upon the platform and was caught in the embrace of General Sickles, amid loud and long continued applause from the spectators on the floor.

General Sickles—Is this gallant fellow to come alone? Is he the only one among you?

Three cheers were here called for the first recruit and given with astounding force.

General Sickles resuming—Suppose I were to say that an alarm of fire sounded from the City Hall this very moment, you would rush to extinguish it. I tell you, friends, your capital is in danger, the torch of the incendiary is lighted. This infernal rebellion menaces your liberties—your capital, all that as Americans you hold dear—I say to the rescue of the capital of the country and of your liberties. What are houses and lands? Let them all go to the flames rather than sacrifice that government bequeathed to you by Washington. I want a hundred men to-night; I want their names published in the papers to-morrow. I want the glad tidings to reach your comrades in the camp, for them to learn that when their friends assembled one hundred at once enrolled their names to join them in this glorious contest. My friend, Adjutant Lawrence, is here to enroll recruits. Don't let it be said that out of all those before me but one or two were ready to come forward. Another volunteer sprang upon the platform, and, as in the case of the other, the General embraced him—amid thunders of applause—saying, welcome, my friend, wherever even two or three are come here together the spirit of the Lord descends upon them, and it is God alone that presides over us in this holiest of causes. It is a just and righteous war. A war for the maintenance and preservation of all that true men, who love liberty, hold most dear and sacred. (Cheers.) A war to preserve the government which Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson framed and transmitted to us. Is it not true that all the men of courage and of patriotism of this city are already in the field? Why are you hanging back? Is it for the bounty? I tell you all, I despise the man who will not fight for the flag of the Union till his pockets are filled. (Applause.) What are you all waiting for? For the drafting process is it? Do you, then, prefer to go rather to the field as conscripts than as free men? Would you rather go where duty calls you, dragged by the collar, than rush to the standard impelled by the native impulse of gallant, loyal and brave hearts. (Loud applause.) I tell you were it even in the country's direst need, that I would have no hirelings with me—I would have no cravens join the ranks of the gallant Second. (Cheers.) We want no concern in, and we would rather have no bounty men. I am sorry that ever bounties were offered. I deplore it. I think that the bounty system has stopped volunteering. Here let me say a word or two about drafting. A great many, I am told, are hanging back because they think, when drafting begins, that enormous prices will be offered for substitutes, and consequently those who would otherwise volunteer now would wait till drafting begins, in the hope that they will get as much as a thousand dollars, as substitutes, from the rich men who have no desire to go to the war, and get the bounty for enlistment at the same time. I tell all who hang back from this motive that they are sadly mistaken, for when drafting begins all bounty ceases. I tell you this, that every man who holds back for more bounty and more money than is now offered will lose all, and will be drafted into the bargain. The bounties now offered are enormous—larger than was ever before offered in the history of any war. What greater inducement than this can be offered, that, in addition to the State bounty and the United States bounty, the State government has passed an ordinance offering additional bounty of fifty dollars to every man who will enrol his name in my brigade. (Cheers.) But I am sick and tired of these bounties, and, as I told you before, I have no respect for the man who holds back for those bounties. I want volunteers—(cheers)—and if the Fire Department of New York do not appreciate sufficiently the honor of sustaining its noble Second regiment, now in the field—if it has not the chivalry, the manliness, the patriotism and brotherly affection to sustain your comrades, and to maintain the regiment in its high character and standing, neither the President, nor the government, nor the Corporation can offer you inducements strong enough to do it. I appeal to you as firemen, as New Yorkers, as American citizens, whether native born or adopted. (Cheers.) I appeal to you as men devoted to the country—but I see that I have got two more noble fellows.

Loud cheers, with tigers repeated over and over again, hailed the action of two young men who, at the interruption of Gen Sickles' speech, sprang upon the platform and offered themselves as volunteers.

Gen. Sickles, resuming—Take example, friends, from these noble fellows and their comrades beside me who offer themselves to fill up the ranks of our brave Gen McClellan. (General applause.) Remember that glorious young chieftain, George B McClellan.

A Voice—Three cheers for McClellan. (Most lustily given.)

Gen Sickles—Remember that those who have abused him he has replied to but with silence. Remember that he has nothing for his enemies and vilest detractors but scorn, nothing but contemptuous silence; reserving everything that is good and noble in him for his army, his government and his country. (Applause.) Do not let our noble young leader, beloved by his army, beloved by every soldier in the field, do not let him, I say, be overpowered on the peninsula by the hordes of rebels who, in unnumbered thousands, are gathering against him, and who would rather defeat McClellan than all the other generals in the field put together. The pride and ambition of the enemy is to crush him, let it then be our pride and ambition to sustain him and his gallant army till he has utterly overthrown and forever crushed out treason and rebellion in these United States. (Loud cheers.)

An old man named James Coyle, and who announced himself as an old Mexican hero, and at the present time engineer in the Astor House, came up as a volunteer. He was greeted with vociferous cheers, and a short appeal to his younger friends to come and do likewise was loudly applauded.

General Sickles resuming—I will have one hundred men of you yet. Every man must esteem it an honor to join that noble regiment that made its fame at Yorktown—the Second Fire Zouaves. (Applause.) They were the first to enter those well planned and historic works, they were the first to pursue the flying foe, and they were the first to follow them on the field of Williamsburg, where they had to fall only to be defeated. (Applause.) Here they bore no insignificant part in the bloody conflict, and fairly added new laurels to their name. Their sufferings in that carnage are known to all. The gallant Peach and the heroic Feeney both fell on those swampy plains, and they had the satisfaction of knowing that their corps bore its faithful part in every fight, and was mentioned in every despatch that named the deeds of heroes. (Applause.) On the field of Fair Oaks I witnessed its unswerving bravery, and although in the reports of the struggle and gallant charges of that day there is only one regiment of this brigade mentioned, let me say that the Fourth regiment—that is the Second Fire Zouaves—not only participated in the dangers of the conflict, but in the glories of the victory. (Applause.) Nothing could resist its impetuous rush on the enemy, and it was not resisted. (Loud cheers.) The enemy was forced to fall back before their steady and determined advance, and in ten minutes all the ground that had been previously taken from us was once more in our hands, and the Union flag borne by the Second Fire Zouaves floated proudly over it. (Applause.) In the battle of the 25th of June this regiment also bore a distinguished part. I do not know whether any name has been given to that battle—perhaps it is a battle without a name, and yet there were no less than ten thousand of our soldiers engaged in it, and the boldness, gallantry and bravery of the Second Fire Zouaves will always form a portion of its history and be forever remembered. Nearly all the officers of the regiment had been prostrated by disease and sickness. Colonel Brewster was unable to be in the field. The gallant Benedict was a prisoner, while the two remaining captains had alternately to lead the regiment, through all the dangers and horrors of the day, until all the advantages that had been lost and won on that eventful day were again conquered, and we remained the masters of the field. (Applause.) I well remember when McClellan appeared upon the field and again sent us to the front. Again the Second Fire Zouaves seized their colors, and with one cheer and one impulse rushed to the rescue. They struggled for and bravely recovered all the ground which the rush of battle and the chances of war had but temporarily taken from us. (Applause.) And in the great series of battles called the seven days' battle this brave regiment was in every one of the fights except that of Friday, known as the battle of Gaines' Mills. In all of these they sustained their well earned reputation and the honor which their regiment had earned. With their ranks decimated and their numbers diminished, their pride, courage and resolution rose with the occasion, and their fidelity to the flag of the Union shone out brighter than the sun, never wavering—never faltering. (Applause.) To this hour, if the enemy ventures to approach our line, no where in the ranks of the army will he find resistance more strong, more deadly than he will find it in the ranks of that noble regiment you have sent from your midst. To leave them unsupported will be eternal disgrace to the Fire Department of New York. But I know you will not so leave them. Another campaign would leave the regiment a mere wreck. Will you expose your colors and the noble name of your department to such an issue? No, you will fill the regimental number, you will enable them to sustain the great name of your department. But I want more men. I have not got more than a dozen yet. I want a hundred. There is a regiment of you present, why not come forward? Have you come here to listen to speeches? I hope not. I found in New York on my arrival a certain despondency, a certain hesitation. I attribute it to a want of confidence that has been steadily and malcontentedly sown among the masses of the people; a want of confidence in your President and in his officers, in his Commander-in-Chief and in the leaders of your army. This is all wrong. Your President has done his duty nobly, and every man in this assembly should invoke the blessing of God upon his head. Look at the forts captured, the cities taken, the army destroyed, and point to me in the history of the world a campaign more brilliant in all practical results. Instead of praises and thanksgiving for what has been done I have only heard murmurs and complaints for what has been left undone. This is ungenerous and unjust. The enemy have put forth all their strength. Will you not do as much to sustain the government as the enemy have done to destroy it? Have you not as much love for your flag as they have hatred for it? If you want victories give us men and we will give you victories. (Cheers.) General McClellan and his army will and shall enter Richmond. (Cheers.) Shall we do it with less than half the number necessary, thus compelling us to sacrifice those brave men, who would be safe if their numbers were anything like equal to the enemy? Let it not be said we were recreant to the trust confided to us. (Cheers.)

Here an enthusiastic individual got up on the platform, who was, as in the former cases, embraced by the gallant general, who stopped in his speech and claimed him as a brave brother in arms. Relieving himself of that charge, by undoing the general's arms from the grasp thrown around him,

The now Doubtful Individual said,—General, if you tell us that this war is not waged to put down slavery in the States where it at present exists, you will get five hundred thousand men to join you. (Disapprobation from all parts of the hall.)

General Sickles—I thought you came to join us, I am disappointed. (Cheers and laughter.) But I will answer you. We are not fighting for what the President or any other man may think. We are fighting with all our hearts and souls to put down this wicked and unholy rebellion. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) We fight, sir, to restore the flag of the Union to its old glory, to achieve for it its old renown, to make it more respected, honored and feared than ever it was before in all the history of our country—(tremendous outburst of applause)—to plant it, sir, over every foot of American soil. We fight for the re-establishment of the constitution of our country, in all its old respect, authority and dignity, to see the laws executed, and to see every rebel who menaces our homes with invasion overthrown—to see the detestable tyranny of Jeff Davis and the miserable aristocrats suppressed. We want to see the rebels destroyed, disarmed and brought to obedience to the constitution and the laws. (Three cheers were called for "that sentiment" and joined in by the whole assemblage.) My friends, I will discuss with you the question of what is to be done with the negro after we put down the rebellion, that will be time enough. (Voices—"That's the talk.") Let us for the present bury this and all other vexed political questions, and in the meantime let us find in the sound conservatism of the President all that we need to know—that is, that he is heart and soul devoted to putting down this rebellion. (Three cheers for President Lincoln.) That he is in earnest, and will not listen to half of what he hears from either secessionists or abolitionists. (A voice—"That's the idea.") The President is for neither party, but is heart and soul a true patriot. (Cheers.) Again I call upon you to fill up the ranks of the regiment you yourselves sent to the conflict. If you do not it will still be the proud consciousness of those you abandoned that they have performed their duty, that they did their part in sustaining the President in his noble work, and that they clung to their leader to the last. Now is your time to prove your patriotism, or exhibit your recreancy to all the world. If you join us a brilliant campaign is before you, and the honor of having contributed to the suppression of this unholy and wicked rebellion, and to the maintenance and preservation of our glorious Union and this free republic, will be the dearest remembrance of your lives and the proudest legacy you can bequeath to your children. (Loud cheers, during which Gen Sickles retired.)

Mr. Woodford briefly addressed the meeting.

The following are the names of the volunteers who joined on the platform:—

Alonzo Beers, Wm. F. Fallen, Daniel Boon, John Troy, Patrick Welch and John Burns.

It was announced that a recruiting depot for the Second Fire Zouaves would be opened at the Mercer House.

The meeting then dispersed.

Union War Meeting at the Mercer House.

The announcement that General John C. Fremont had consented to address a Union meeting at this house, at eight o'clock last evening, drew together a large assemblage to see and hear for themselves. General Fremont, however, did not appear, and the excuse put in for his absence was the illness of his wife.

Mr Hart was called to the chair by unanimous vote, and R P Wilson was chosen secretary.

Colonel Goodwin made a speech in favor of arming the people in the most extensive manner for crushing out the rebellion. In the course of his remarks he read a copy of a letter to the President, expressing the hope that he had got his eyes opened to the "horrible condition of our country, and that he will see where selfish political tricksters are driving us." He went on to say that if the President should call for a million of men he should not want his services, and concluded by offering resolutions to this effect. His views, as expressed in his letter, were, that men should be had, white or black, so that the war should not be protracted.

Col. Adams followed in a very eloquent speech, showing that society was passing through great convulsions, and that the end of the present agitation must be the inauguration of a new and improved state of society. He concluded by reciting a poem, the last four verses of which are subjoined:—

No traitors the Union shall sever,
While freemen are loyal and true;
But the Union and freedom forever,
Shall stand by the red, white and blue.

The eagle is pluming his pinions,
To carry where tyrants pursue,
From the Horn to the Polar dominions,
The flag of the red, white and blue.

The Star Spangled Banner forever
Shall rebels and traitors subdue;
And the country united as ever,
Shall stand by the red, white and blue.

Hurrah for the old Declaration!
Hurrah for the Union anew!
Hurrah for the free Yankee nation!
Hurrah for the red, white and blue!

Dr. Wilson was next called on, and earnestly urged active recruiting for the army. He said the first duty of the people was to support the Union, and the best way to do so was to rally around its banner.

Mr E Gorman was then loudly called for. He was introduced by Colonel Goodwin, who expressed a hope that that gentleman's words would meet due attention. Mr. Gorman's speech was brief, earnest and conservative. He said that the time had come for all true men to show their devotion to the country of their birth and adoption. Speeches were good enough in their way; but the only way by which men could be judged was the rule of action. (Applause.) The Union and the constitution were prizes worth fighting for, and he knew that New York patriotism would always be equal to any emergency. New York men were fighting men, far surpassing the best of rebels. (Applause.) They had heard a good deal about foreign intervention; but that was moonshine. England was afraid of France, France afraid of England, and Spain afraid of both the others—(laughter)—and, as everybody was afraid of one another, it seemed that they had come to the conclusion to be afraid to interfere here at all. (Applause.) If they want to take a hand in, however, he was ready. He next spoke of recruiting, and said that if every recruiting officer did but half as well as Colonel William Allen, of the Stanton Legion, it would not be long before the whole number required would be enrolled. Mr Gorman concluded by explaining that the call for a draft was for six hundred thousand, and not for three hundred thousand men. This was met by loud applause.

Colonel Goodwin then read his resolutions, but upon their being put to the meeting they were violently opposed by an old gentleman named Isaac Ammerman.

This gentleman contended that the resolutions [illegible] arming the negroes, and said that it would be a shame and disgrace if twenty millions in the North could not conquer five millions in the South without the aid of slaves.

This led to a good deal of excitement, throughout the whole of which the old gentleman kept his ground. He also said that he had three sons in the Union army.

A gentleman asked him whether, if by arming the negroes he thought he could save the lives of his three sons, he would or would not accept black aid.

Mr Ammerman said he would not, for which he was greeted with cries of indignation, followed by suggestions of "Put him out."

Finally the resolutions were passed.

A vigilance committee was then appointed to watch and report on the movements of traitors and secessionists, and to bring them before the proper tribunals of the country.

The meeting then adjourned.

War Meeting in Providence, R. I.

A REGIMENT OF NEGROES TO BE COMMANDED BY GOVERNOR SPRAGUE.

Providence, August 4, 1862.

There was an immense assembly at the war meeting in Market square this afternoon. Mayor Knight presided. The square was tastefully decorated. Speeches were made by Governor Sprague, Lieutenant Governor Arnold, Bishop Clark, President Sears, John L Swift, Rev A. L. Stone, of Boston; George Rodman, and several others. For three hours the enthusiastic audience listened to the speaking. Resolutions were adopted urging the President to use every constitutional means in his power to suppress the rebellion, declaring that we know only two parties, loyal men and traitors, and asking the Governor to add the enrolled to the active militia. The announcement that a draft had been ordered by the government was received with loud cheers. Rhode Island is determined to do her part in fighting to the end.

Governor Sprague has called on the colored citizens to form a regiment as a part of the quota of the State. He promises to accompany them to the field and share the perils with them.

War Meeting in Erie, Pa.

Erie, August 4, 1862.

A mass meeting was held in the Park here, presided over by Hon. C. M. Reed, to-day. Over five thousand people were in attendance and were addressed by Messrs. A M. Clapp, of Buffalo, Thos. Collins, of Pittsburg, and others. Resolutions were adopted pledging Erie county her quota for one million men to crush the rebellion, and requesting the County Commissioners to subscribe thirty thousand dollars towards paying a bounty to volunteers. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Obituary.

CAPTAIN SIMEON A. MELLICK, OF THE FIRST NEW YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

This officer died at Fortress Monroe last Wednesday, of typhoid fever, contracted while in the discharge of his duties. At the commencement of the rebellion Captain Mellick was a member of the Seventh regiment, National Guard, and was one of the first to volunteer in his country's defence. He joined the First New York Mounted Rifles as second lieutenant, and soon won his promotion to a captaincy. The corps to which the deceased belonged acted for some time as General Wool's body guard, and when that veteran officer was transferred to the Department of Baltimore he especially recommended Captain Mellick to his successor, General Dix, as a noble and promising young officer. He was highly esteemed as an officer and a gentleman, and his distinguished services have placed his name among the heroes and martyrs who have sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country. His funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, from the residence of his bereaved parents, Bergen Point, N. J.

The Case of John N. Johnson.

Boston, August 4, 1862.

The preliminary examination of John N Johnson, recently arrested in Roxbury, charged with treason, in having served as lieutenant in the rebel army, took place to-day. The evidence was declared sufficient to hold defendant for trial.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Aspinwall—Steamship Northern Light—Geo. Stevens, Mrs. G. W. Heim and children, H. Hachfeld, wife and family, J. H. Brown and wife, Mrs. P. G. Edwards and three children, Mrs. A. McKeon, C. C. Hayden, C. B. Smith, S. Hochrach, B. Unger, Mrs. Sonlag and daughter, S. Celso, J. Young, H. Steinberg and wife, A. H. English, Captain W. C. Stone, Mrs. S. L Davis, Miss Grey, C. Starr and wife, S. Rosenthal, Mrs. Hebron and children, Miss Tozer, C. Schmidt, G. H. Crocker, wife and family; G. O. Fairfield, Mrs. J. B. Stevens and two children, D. W. Sperry, wife and two children; H. M Mead, Captain G S Paine, H. Reed and mother, C. W. Mulford, Caroline, William and Lizzie McDougal, R. Hubbard, C. Brignardello, B. W. Coburn, R. Morse, J. A. Hunter, G. S. Wright, H. L. Cushing, S. A. Marquez, M. Braune, W. H. Knoepfel, F. Derbyshire, J. H. White and wife, Juan Berg and wife, C. Enhinghams, D. Davidson, Lieut Fyfe, U. S. N.; Mrs. E. G. Furber, Captain Austin, E. D. Dennis, Leopold Ferel.

New Orleans—Ship Statesman—P Doulets, lady and two children, Mr Raschell and lady—and 21 steerage.

New Orleans—Ship Havelock—Mr Coleman and wife, C Fox and two children, Dr J Wiene, J Collow, W Banl, lady and two children, J Hilderbrandt, Mrs M A Rodgers, Miss Page.

Ciudad Bolivar—Bark Mercy Ellen—W Montes.

Cardenas—Bark Sam Shepherd—A Haskell, A H Jones, A Esteder, Mrs O Steinbach, Mrs Reidmann.

New Orleans—Bark Young America—A Mekling and lady, O D Caseres, lady and child.

Key West—Bark Pilgrim—Capt Samuel Young, of Key West, Edwin J Teuney, Geo A Clark, Geo A Palmer, Geo W Conner, Edward Foss, all of Co D, 7th NH, discharged, John Lamb, Peter Davis, John Walsh, Peter Myers, and Augustus Beller.

Belize, Hon—Brig Coba—T Chesterfield.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS—COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MAYOR RELATIVE TO HARBOR DEFENCES—THE FORT PICKENS FLAG—THE VETO IN RELATION TO THE $80,000 HOSPITAL ORDINANCE, ETC.

In pursuance of a special call, this Board, which had adjourned until the second Monday in August, met yesterday afternoon at one o'clock.

BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

A series of resolutions were offered respecting the bounty of $50 to be offered to volunteers.

In connection with this matter Alderman Boole presented an ordinance directing the Comptroller to pay a sum not exceeding $250,000 to defray the expenses of the bounty to the volunteers.

The resolutions and ordinance were laid over under the rule, as they involved the expenditure of money.

Alderman Mitchell offered a resolution to the effect that a call made by nine members should be sufficient to convene a meeting.

Alderman Dayton wished to amend by inserting that each member should have at least twenty-four hours' notice.

The amendment was lost and the resolution was adopted.

The following communications were sent in by the Mayor, but were not acted upon—

HARBOR DEFENCES.

Mayor's Office, New York, August 4, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council—

Gentlemen—I deem it my duty to again ask your attention to the defences of this harbor. In April last, as you will remember, this question engaged the attention of the State Legislature and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as that of the corporate authorities of the city, without resulting in favorable action on the part of either. In the meantime, however, the government of the United States, whose more especial duty it is to provide these defences, has been performing this duty with commendable vigor. So far as fortifications of the most substantial character and of the most scientific construction can render our harbor secure, we shall soon have nothing more to desire. But the present war has taught us that floating batteries or rams are indispensable auxiliaries to fortifications, if we would with certainty prevent the ingress of iron-clad steamers. Nor is it to be presumed that the federal government has altogether neglected the construction of these auxiliaries, though it cannot be expected that, with so many other pressing war duties to perform, it can give the subject that prompt and full attention which its importance demands. It seems to me a duty which we owe to the government and to ourselves, in an emergency like the present, to co-operate with it in efforts for our own protection, trusting to the justice of the government to refund us hereafter whatever amount of money we may now advance for this purpose. But if we had no such expectation, if we knew that not a dollar of our advances would ever be returned to us, a wise economy would still dictate the expenditure, for we cannot afford to have this city and its untold wealth for a single moment subject to the possible contingency of capture, whatever may be the cost of making its defences impregnable. The rebels are vigorously at work, employing all their resources and capacity in the construction of iron-clad vessels, and their unhallowed cause finds so much sympathy abroad, among the enemies of popular government, that common prudence dictates that we should be prepared for any and every contingency, that we should promptly put our defences in a condition to safely defy the assaults of the combined navies of the world. Our government is engaged in a life and death struggle. Our resources in means and men, and manhood, forbid a doubt as to the ultimate result of the contest. But if we wish to render our success both speedy and certain, and to repel rather than invite foreign intervention, we should not lose a moment in putting on the whole armor of war. We should be armed at all points for war. It is now the chief business of the nation. To that business every other vocation and thought should be in subordination until the national victory over all its enemies is complete. It is under this conviction as to the duty of every citizen, whether occupying private or public station, that I earnestly recommend your honorable bodies to take immediate steps to co-operate with the federal government in perfecting the defences of this harbor. The most judicious mode of doing it, as it seems to me, would be to make an appropriation of one million dollars for the construction of iron or iron plated batteries and ships, to be expended under the joint direction of commissioners of high character and proper qualifications, to be appointed by the corporate authority and the military or naval authorities of the United States. I do not overlook the fact that this action would be in violation of the letter of the city charter, but I feel that both the extreme urgency of the case and the manifest desire of our constituents warrant us in making all necessary provision for the safety of our city.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

THE FORT PICKENS FLAG.

Mayor's Office, New York, July 28, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:—

Gentlemen—We have this day been made the honored recipients of "the old flag of Fort Pickens," which, in the language of the patriotic donors, "itself bears witness of having waved defiance to the enemy during the entire siege and bombardments of the 22d and 23d of November, 1861, and the 1st of January and 9th of May, 1862. It is accompanied by "the rebel flag which for a period was flaunted insolently over the misguided city of Pensacola, and was taken on the occupation of the place." The two boxes in which these flags came to us were made from the arm of a gallows erected in Pensacola, and which appears to have been used to terrify, and, perhaps, occasionally to take the life of, such loyal Unionists as the rebels desired to get rid of. These trophies are presented to this city by "the officers and enlisted men of the regular battalion who have served at Fort Pickens and Pensacola since the commencement of the rebellion, and with the approval of their Commanding General." The accompanying letter of presentation, herewith transmitted to you, very handsomely states that the flags are presented to us "to show their appreciation of the patriotism of the Empire City in sending so many of her gallant sons to do battle in the cause of the Union." Our cordial thanks are due to these heroes of Fort Pickens for remembering our city in this generous and gratifying manner. I would respectfully recommend that the trophies thus presented be appropriately preserved, and the thanks of the Corporation tendered to the gentlemen who have paid our city this handsome compliment.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

THE EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS HOSPITAL ORDINANCE.

Mayor's Office, New York, July 22, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:—

Gentlemen—I return without approval a preamble and resolution originating in your Board, expressed in the following words:—

Whereas, the Mayor of this city has seen fit to veto the resolutions adopted by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, respectively, establishing in the Central Park a hospital for wounded and invalid soldiers, of which the Sisters of Charity had consented to assume the control and management; and, whereas, hundreds of wounded, sick and disabled soldiers are weekly arriving in this city, to whom the experience and tender care of the Christian ladies—whose reputation as nurses throughout the civilized world is unrivalled—would be a consolation and a service, and, whereas, the sole object of the aforesaid resolutions was to provide a commodious building, in a healthy part of the city, where the ill and wounded soldiers could receive the attention and nursing of the estimable ladies the Sisters of Charity, which object, so far as the city authorities are concerned, is frustrated by said veto; and, whereas, the Common Council is anxious that the object should be still attained, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board recommends to the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building which had been selected for such hospital at the service of the military authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge and management of the Sisters of Charity.

It would afford me great pleasure to join in recommending the Commissioners of the Central Park to tender the military authorities the use of the building referred to for hospital purposes, with the request that the latter avail themselves of the valuable services of the Sisters of Charity, but I cannot consent to preface the recommendation with a statement not germain to the subject, and which is at variance with the facts in the case, to say nothing of its violation of official courtesy. The obvious purpose of the preamble is to administer an offensive rebuke to me for a conscientious performance of my duty in sending in a veto clothed in language scrupulously free from offence, but which presented objections that your honorable body has not attempted to answer. While I cannot but regard the manifestation of such a purpose, in the absence of the slightest provocation, as obnoxious to the criticism that it infringes the rules of courtesy which should always govern official intercourse, I am not disposed to regard it as a sufficient ground for returning the paper before me, because it merely involves a question of taste or propriety not affecting the public interests, and for which I am in no degree responsible. But the preamble is liable to a much greater objection than this. Apparently with the view of making a plausible case against the veto to which it refers, the preamble so greatly misrepresents the object of the ordinance that I feel it to be my duty to return it without approval. It states in substance that the sole object of that ordinance was to provide a hospital building where disabled soldiers might be nursed by the Sisters of Charity, and that this object was frustrated by my veto. If this had been its purpose it would have received my prompt and hearty approval. But instead of this being the sole object of the ordinance, it can scarcely be said to be any part of that object, since the building was already provided, and had been tendered for hospital purposes by the Commissioners of the Central Park, under whose custody it is. The true object of that measure, as may be seen by an examination of its details and the objections urged by me against it, was to establish a military hospital in that building, to be placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity, whose bills for expenditure in carrying on the hospital required the approval of the Joint Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs, of which the mover of the preamble and resolution before me is chairman, and the whole to be conducted at the expense of the city treasury, for which purpose it made an appropriation of $80,000; and this, notwithstanding the offer of the military authorities of the State to take it and support it at their own expense. Waiving all other objections to the recitals contained in this preamble, I must withhold my sanction from such a palpable misstatement of facts. If the statute books of our city are to be tarnished with its record, it must be done without my approval.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday at one o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

THREE MONTHS MILITIA REGIMENTS ENCOURAGED TO ENLIST FOR THE WAR—OUR HARBOR DEFENCES—THE STAATS ZEITUNG AND THE MAYOR'S VETO, ETC., ETC.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening, Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the two last meetings were read and approved.

Councilman Hogan offered a preamble and resolution in reference to the recent decease of Col Monroe, late commander of the Twenty-second regiment New York Volunteers. It was unanimously adopted, and a copy ordered to be forwarded to the family of the deceased officer.

A resolution was offered to keep the Union Square Park open after nine o'clock in the evening.

Councilman Jones spoke in favor of its adoption, as he believed there are policemen enough in that precinct to maintain order there after that hour. He recommended the Board to have the gas lights in the Park put out after that hour in case the resolution should not be adopted.

Councilman Stevenson spoke against the resolution, as the inhabitants in that vicinity had not expressed a wish to have the present arrangement interfered with.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of fifteen in the affirmative to eight in the negative.

Councilman Stevenson offered the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, it is very desirable at the present time to secure the services of such militia regiments as are now in the field from this city, serving for three months, who desire to reorganize for the war, therefore

Resolved, That the sum of ——— thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to each or any of our State militia regiments from this city who will reorganize for the war, the same to be paid over to the commandant of such regiment, for the benefit of the regimental fund, so soon as he shall have eight full battalion companies organized and mustered into the service of the United States for three years or the war.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount named in the foregoing resolution, and for the purpose named therein, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor calling the attention of the Board to the state of our harbor defences, and as it has been proved that iron-clad gunboats or floating batteries are important adjuncts to stationary fortifications, he recommended that the sum of $1 000 000 be appropriated for the purpose of building iron-clad vessels for the defence of our harbor.

Councilman Hogan moved that it be referred to the Committee on National Affairs, together with the resolution offered by Alderman Boole in the Board of Aldermen. Adopted.

Councilman Barney moved that the Board adjourn until the first Monday in September, which was adopted.

The veto of his Honor the Mayor against making the *Staats Zeitung* a Corporation paper was then taken from the table.

Councilman Lent said he saw no good reason why this paper should receive any additional corporation patronage; and he believed many of the papers it was their intention to publish in were not of sufficient importance to expend fifteen or twenty dollars on, for the purpose of giving them publicity through the columns of the *Staats Zeitung*.

Councilman Gross said he hoped the veto would be set aside and the resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objection of his Honor the Mayor.

Councilman Hogan said he hoped the matter would be allowed to lie over until the Mayor should communicate with the Corporation Counsel, and give his reasons for making the *Times* a Corporation paper. A resolution to that effect was offered and lost.

The matter was finally laid over for reconsideration.

A resolution was offered to have twenty five hundred copies of the Street Commissioner's report printed.

Councilman Orton spoke against it as being merely intended to put money in the pocket of the printer, and possibly benefit some of the members of the Board.

Councilman Lent also spoke against its adoption.

The resolution was finally adopted.

On motion of Councilman Keech the Board then adjourned.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

Sun rises .... 5 10 | Moon sets .... eve 12 03
Sun sets .... 7 12 | High water .... morn 3 39

Port of New York, August 4, 1862.

CLEARED.

Ship Georges, Hilton, Liverpool—Snow & Burgess.
Ship Caroline (Brem), Stricker, Belfast—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Ship Ocean Ranger, Averill, Havana—M Trujillo.
Bark War Hawk, ——, Cork &c—Holmbe & Co.
Bark Adelaide, Laufair, Rio Janeiro—Rundle, Jones & Rudge.
Bark Ocean Bird, Burgess, Elizabethport—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Ann (Br), Terry, Gibraltar—Giro & Francia.
Brig T Owen, Fellingill, Seuvitas—Thompson & Hunter.
Schr Emma Tuttle (Br), Jessup, Havana—R B Eldridge.
Schr Elva (Br), Colmer, Governor's Harbor—Jos Thens.
Schr William (Br) Larkin, Halifax—E P Small & Co.
Schr Panama, ——, [illegible]—Master.
Schr Moses Van Name, Van Name, Washington—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Horizon, Jones, Snow Hill—A C Havens.
Schr G R Fisher, Atkins, Milford—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr W Collyer, Raynor, Philadelphia—Master.
Schr J Raymond, May, Elizabethport—I B Gager.
Schr M Lunt, Boynton, Bangor—R P Buck & Co.
Schr Arabella, Wass, Boston—Master.
Schr H S Barnes, Raymond, Boston—Master.
Schr Georgiana, Hall, Taunton—Master.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, July 26, with passengers, specie, &c. to D B Allen.
Ship Havelock (of Boston), Young, New Orleans, July 22, with cotton &c, to master.
Ship Hornet, Mitchell, Philadelphia, 2 days, with nitrate of soda, to Lawrence, Giles & Co.
Ship Montezuma, Manchester, New Bedford, 3 days, in ballast, to Southard, Wright & Hussey.
Bark Mercy Ellen, Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar, July 13, the Bar 21st, with hides, to Harbeck & Hatse.
Bark Golden Rule, Whitebery, Aspinwall, 17 days, in ballast, to J F Joy.
Bark [illegible], Havana, 11 days, in ballast, to Rivera & Hall. Is at Lower Quarantine.
Bark Sam Shepherd, Jewett, Cardenas, July 26, with sugar, to J O Ward.
Bark Young America, Collins, New Orleans, July 22, with sugar to Robert & Williams.
Bark Pilgrim, Lewis, Key West, 10 days, with cotton, to H Benner. Has been 5 days N of Hatteras. 24 inst. Chincoteague Light bearing NW 30 miles, spoke schr Catharine, 12 days hence for Newbern, NC. 3d, Barnegat Light WSW 9 miles bark W H Wall, hence for New Orleans.
Bark Quincy, Hooper, Port Royal, 4 days, in ballast, to US Quartermaster.
Bark Mary C Dyer, Wolfe, Port Royal, 9 days, in ballast, to U S Quartermaster.
Bark J N Herrick, Green, Port Royal, 6 days, in ballast, to U S Quartermaster.
Bark West Wind (of Westerly), Bolger, Port Royal, 4 days, in ballast, to I B Gager & Co.
Bark Houston, Share, Port Royal, 5 days, in ballast, to Wakeman & Dimon.
Brig Abby Thaxter (of Bangor), Holmes, Gambia, July 5, with ground nuts, to W W DeForrest & Co; vessel to H D Brookman & Co.
Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo, July 19, with coffee &c, to Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Brig Cuba (of Millbridge), Ray, Belize, Hon. July 16, with cotton &c, to Thompson & Hunter.
Brig E Baldwin, Montgomery, Minatitlan, June 22, with mahogany, bound to London. July 15, off Cape Florida, sprung aleak of about 300 strokes per hour, put into this port for provisions and repairs. July 5, lat 35, lon 74, spoke brig Torrent, from Philadelphia for Cienfuegos.
Brig Mischief (Br, of Nassau), Olyphant, Tampico, July 8, with goatskins, to M Echeverria.
Brig Resolute, Gray, Ponce, July 24, with sugar, to Waydell & Co.
Brig Artistic (Br, of Cardiff), Garner, St Johns, PR, July 21, in ballast, to master.
Brig San Miguel (Sp), Sanchez, Cardenas, 14 days, in ballast, to order. Is at Quarantine; all well.
Brig J C Coale (of Baltimore) Fisher, Cumberland Harbor, July 19, with sugar, to Merrill & Abbott.
Brig Amazon (Br, of Parrsboro, NS), Parker, Remedios, 8 days, with sugar &c, to master.
Brig Prince Albert (Br), Izatt, Sydney, CB, 14 days, with coal, to J & A Dewolf.
Brig Nebraska (of Bath), Thompson, New Orleans, 24 days, with sugar &c, to C C Duncan & Co.
Brig Randolph (of Boston), Hallett, Port Royal, 5 days, in ballast, to U S Quartermaster.
Schr Eclipse (Swe), Peterson, St Kitts, July 26, with molasses, to Smith, Jones & Co.
Schr Equator (Br), Albury, Cat Island, 7 days, with fruit, to Jos Eneas.
Schr Arcile (Br), Rodewald, Eleuthera, 8 days, with fruit, to Jos Eneas.
Schr G W Hynson (of Great Egg Harbor), Beaston, New Orleans, 20 days, with sugar, to N L McCready & Co.
Schr Sea Ranger (of Orland), Ames, New Orleans, 20 days, with sugar, to R P Buck & Co.
Schr Helene, Derrickson, Port Royal, 3 days.
Schr Robert Palmer, Wilson, Port Royal, 7 days.
Schr S I Aiken, Godfrey, Port Royal, 5 days.
Schr Caroline, Thomas, Beaufort, NC, 4 days.
Schr C L Vandervoort, Loper, Baltimore, 4 days.
Schr Palestine, Canby, Baltimore, 3 days.
Schr Vermillion, Oliver, Baltimore, 4 days.
Schr I Van Wart, Burt, Delaware, 4 days.
Schr M Powell, Fenton, Philadelphia.
Schr Kate Gordon, Wilson, Trenton, NJ.
Schr Mary Ann, Bryant, Calais, 7 days.
Schr Fairfield, Terrill, Cherryfield, 7 days.
Schr Defiance, Boynton, Portland, 4 days.
Schr Howard, Bearse, Boston, 3 days.
Schr Emma Hotchkiss, Nickerson, Boston, 3 days.
Schr Clara Ellen, ——, Boston, 4 days.
Schr H Smith, Kelley, Boston, 3 days.
Schr Marshall, Limeburner, Boston, 5 days.
Schr Boston, Hutchings, Boston for Elizabethport.
Schr C Thomas, Lovell, Boston for Albany.
Schr Forest, Wood, Boston for Rondout.
Schr M H Reed, Kelley, New Bedford, 3 days.
Schr Augusta, Kelley, New Bedford, 3 days.
Schr Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham, 3 days.
Schr Henrietta, Shaw, Providence.
Schr W E Bird, Avery, New London, 2 days.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New Haven, 2 days.
Schr Jane, Haskell, New Haven.
Schr W Collyer, Raynor, Greenport.
Schr R S Fields, Flanders, Rondout for Rockland.
Schr Adelaide, Chatfield, Cornwall.
Steamer M Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore.
Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore.
Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia.
Steamer Sampson, Dunning, Philadelphia.

BELOW.

One ship and two barks, unknown.
Wind at sunset SW, light.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Midnight, Brock, hence at San Francisco, was 28 days to the Equator in the Atlantic, 60 days to Cape Horn, and off the Cape 24 days with strong W gales; sprung bowsprit and lost an entire suit of sails.

Ship Carrington, Mather, at San Francisco from Hong Kong on the 31st May, lat 33 N, lon 136 E, in a heavy typhoon split sails and sprung rudder head, in lat 40 34 N, lon 155 E, a double topsail yard ship named E was in company, supposed to be the Young Rover.

Ship Forest Queen, Crosby, from Tome for Liverpool with a cargo of wheat, put back to Valparaiso previous to July 3 in a leaky condition, with 2 feet of water in her hold.

Br Bark Gleaner, Wilbur, from Minatitlan for Cork for orders, with cotton and mahogany, put into Key West 28th ult, with crew all sick.

Schr Madonna, from Bangor for Newport, before reported ashore, has got off and is discharging.

The ship Montebello, now on the great Sectional dock, will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Notice to Mariners.

The Comercio, of Lima, reports three reefs to have been discovered near the island of Pilastraert, some 40 miles from Poobalaboa, one of the group composing the Friendly Islands.

The first reef is said to be situated in lat 22 53 15 S, and lon 178 48 W, from the Paris meridian.

The second stands in lat 21 43 S, lon 179 02 10 W.

The third about lat 22 43 S, lon 178 21 10 W.

The first two reefs were found by the British sloop-of-war Petorous, on her passage from Sydney to the Fejee Isles. It is supposed subterranean fires exist in the neighborhood, as the water is warm.

Whalemen.

Arr at New Bedford 2d inst, ship Canton, White, Rooise Sea, Anjier April 11, St Helena June 12, with 1000 sp. Took on the passage home 2 sp whs—one making 104 bbls in lat 29 S, lon 45 E and the other 65 bbls in lat 32 N lon 58 W. Reports at St Helena June 13, barks Obill, King, NB, 40 sp; Excel, Rose, ditto, 80 sp; brig Leonidas, Skiff, of Westport, 160 sp.

Capt Green, of bark Massachusetts, NB, reports her at Hakodadi March 27, 100 sp since leaving Sandwich Islands, for Ochotsk Sea in 3 days. Sld from Hakodadi March 27, ships Milton, Halsey, NB, 230 wh since leaving Sandwich Islands, Milo, Fordham, do 58 sp do, Isaac Howland, Long, do 100 bbl sp do; South Boston, Randolph, FH, nothing do, Othello, Killmer, NB, nothing do; Marengo, Eldridge, nothing do—all bound to Ochotsk Sea.

Spoken, &c.

Ship Thatcher Magoun, Baker, hence for San Francisco, June 16, lat 30 S, lon 34 30.
Ship Mary, Bridges, from Boston for San Francisco, June 24, lat 46 32 S, lon 61 55.
Bark Nightingale, Edwards, hence for Valparaiso, April —, lat 6 N, lon 25 45.
Bark Henry Darling, from Portland for NOrleans, July 2, lat 41 05, lon 68 45.
Bark Ella Stevens, Thomas, hence for NOrleans, July 27, lat 39 21, lon 73 20.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall, July 24—Arr bark Magdalena, Joy, NYork. Cld 22d, bark Sherwood, Gray, Matanzas.

Aux Cayes, July 18—In port brigs Santiago, Hadley, for Boston 2 days; Secane (Br), Doherty, for NYork 7; Ad Valorem, Banks, for Halifax ldg; schr Fearless, Adams, for NYork 4 days.

Belize, Hon, July 15—In port bark Pallas, Biddle, from NYork just arr, brig E F Newton, Dixon, for do 4 days.

Callao, June 30—Arr ship Talisman, Thomas, San Francisco (and sld July 4 for Chincha); July 3, Joseph Peabody, Whitney, do. 6th, Ivanhoe, Lane, do (and sld 11th for Chincha); Herald of the Morning, Williams London (and sld for Chincha); 8th, Beulah Thayer, Pendleton, Gibraltar; Samaritan, Stinson, London; Sebastian Cabot, Watts, NYork (and sld 10th for Chincha). John Bryant, Gardner, Chinchas for England; Southern Rights, Knowles, do for Antwerp; Rose Standish, Hutchings, do for Antwerp; Valencia, Austin, and Hindostan, Small, London; bark Norwegian Musans, do. 12th, ships John Cottle, Hallowell, Liverpool; Northern Crown, Merrill, and Eagle, Washburn, do; Mary Robinson, McClave, and Mary E Balch, Eldridge, San Francisco.
Sld July 4, ships Wm Sturgis, Cook, and Kate Hunter, Melcher, Chinchas.

Ciudad Bolivar, July 15—No Am vessel in port.

Cardenas, July 26—In port brig J West, Hardison, for New York ldg.

Cumberland Harbor, July 19—In port bark E Wright Jr, Doane, for NYork, une, schr Maria Hall, Bradford, for do next day.

Guanica, July 18—In port ketch Commerce, Barnes, from and for Philadelphia, arr 18th.

Gonaives, about July 20—In port brig Onward, Higgins, from NYork arr 17th; schr Charlotte Brown, from do arr 18th, dlg.

Honolulu, May 31—Arr ships Lotus, Leckie, San Francisco (and sld June 3 for Hong Kong); June 6, Annie Kimball, Marsh, Otago, NZ (and sld 7th for Victoria, VI). Passed by June 8, ship Washington, Colburn, from San Francisco for Hong Kong.

Laguayra, July 12—In port brig Uranus, Coombs, to load for Bermuda.

Matanzas, July 19—In port bark Clara Rosa Sutil, Scandella, wtg repairs.

Nassau, July 20—In port Br steamers Columbia, from England arr 19th; Leopard to run the blockade; Melita, for London, and 3 unknown. Also, rebel gunboat Oreto, in charge of officers from Br gunboat Bulldog, schr M Harris, for NYork ready.

Ponce, July 24—In port bark John Benson, Johnson, for NYork 20 days; brig H A Reed, Crane, for do do.

Remedios, July 25—In port bark Caroline (Br), for New York, ldg; brigs Lorena, Wade, for New York 7 days, Harriet, of and from Portland, dlsg; Lucy (Br), for Falmouth, ldg; schr M Sewall, of Bangor, for NYork 5 days.

St Thomas, July 11—Cld brigs Julia E Arey, Sprague, Turks Islands, Nantasket, Sawyer, Manzanilla; J W Spencer, Spencer, Cuba.

St Johns, PR, July 21—In port Br brig Sea Venture, for NYork next day.

St Kitts, July 26—In port brigs Conflict, and Geo Harris, from NYork, dlsg; schr Sea Bell, from do just arr. Sld schr Mary E Mangam, Cat Island.

Truxillo, July 16—No Am vessel in port.

Tampico, July 8—No Am vessel in port.

Turks Islands, July 22—Sld brig Timothy Field, Royal, Holmes' Hole for orders.

Valparaiso, June 20—Arr ship "Key State" Callao (ship Kojanjoe, Burnham, sailed from Callao May 26 for Rotterdam, and may have put in in distress), bark Amazonian, Mayo, Caldera, 24th, ship Moonlight, Brock, San Francisco; no date, ship Forest Queen, Crosby, from Tome for Liverpool, put in in distress, leaky. Sld June 23, ship Gentoo, Freeman, Carrizal.

In port July 2, ships Moonlight, Brock, chtd to load guano at Bolivia for Liverpool at £3 10s; Sunshine, Frost, from San Francisco do do.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Aug 2, PM—Arr Br brig Model, Dow, Nassau, NP; schrs Ringgold, Baker, Baltimore; S L Stevens, Reid, ley, and Quaker Oak, Studley, Elizabethport; T R Thompson, Baker, NYork. Cld steamship Saxon, Matthews, Philadelphia; schr Elizabeth Davidson, Allen, NYork. Sld U S steamer Rhode Island, for South'n ports; steamer New Brunswick and Montreal, for Fortress Monroe, Saxon, for Philadelphia, ships Charlemagne, and Hampden, bark John Gilpin; brigs Mazatlan, Lyra.

3d—Arr barks Eon (Br), Friday, Bathurst, Africa; Helen Campbell (Br), O'Brien, London; Schwinga (Dutch), England; Cienfuegos, Lacosta, Bearse, Baltimore; Selah, Nickerson, do; brigs M Shepherd, Cook, Truxillo; Annal (Br), Wall, Aux Cayes; M Means, Means, Matanzas; D B Doane, Veazie, Philadelphia; George Amos, Nichols, do; Windward, Davis, Port Ewen; schrs Martha Nichols, Small, Georgetown, DC; Gazelle, Baker, Baltimore; E H Atwood, Atwood; Hiawatha, Disney, Roberts Knight, Endicott; Ivy, Henderson, Lewis Chester, Somers, Mary Elizabeth, Reed, Richard Hill Smith, Lady Ellen, Cook, M H Mahoney, Foster; New Zealand, Freeman, Magnolia, Nickerson, Telegraph, Nickerson, B E Sharp, Geraldo, Mary Jane, Murphy, and Pearl, Brown, Philadelphia; Arion, Chase, New York Packet, Randall, Sarah Buck, Moore, Wm B Ferguson, Miller, and J O Ireland, Chase, Elizabethport; Cabot, Phinney, Rondout; Massachusetts, Gott, and B W Eldridge, Snow, NYork. Telegraphed, brig Lourilla, from Cape Haytien. Signal for a bark and brig.

BALTIMORE, Aug 2 a 3—Cld brigs Trenton, Atherton, and Sea Foam, Coombs, Kennebunkport; Charles Edward, Shute, and Ambrose Light, Stahl, Boston; schrs H W Tonkins, Johnson, NOrleans; Andrew Stewart, Abrahams; Western Star, Crowell, Pequabuck, Burns, and J & N Bleelman, Burling, NYork; Fakir, Barber, Providence; H Coombs, Coombs, Boston via Port Deposit. Sld schr Fred Howell, Norris, St Johns, PR.

BANGOR, July 31—Arr schr L D Wentworth, Rider, New York.

BELFAST, July 23—Sld schr Catharine Beal, Thomas, NYork.

BRISTOL, Aug 1—Arr U S survey schr Bancroft, Dougherty, Philadelphia. Sld 2d, schr J S Weldin, Wetmore, Philadelphia.

GLOUCESTER, July 30—Arr schrs West Oleam, Tarr, NYork; Richard Law, York, Philadelphia for Salem; B Franklin, Mills, Vinalhaven for NYork; A J Dyer, Rogers, Delaware City; Mary Ann, Brant, Eastport for NYork; Julia Newell, Trott, Portland for Baltimore. 31st, Gazelle, Hoffman, and W P Ritchie, Freathey, Philadelphia.

KEY WEST, July 21—Arr schrs Onward, Johnson, New Orleans; 23d, Tomah, Langthorne, Fort Pickens (and cld 26th for Matanzas); 28th, bark Gleaner (Br), Wilbur, Minatitlan for Cork for orders, put in with crew all sick; brig Lewis Speed, Philadelphia; schr Mary Porter, Freasby, New York.

Cld 12th, brig Will o' the Wisp (Br), Hunt, Halifax, NS, released prize; schr David S Siner, May, Philadelphia; 22d, brig D O Castner, Hastings, Galveston station; 23d, bark Pilgrim, Lewis, NYork; schrs Narragansett, Hall, Philadelphia; Union, Selle, Fort Pickens, 24th, bark Tycoon, Lewey, NOrleans; 25th, schr Sarah E James, Barrr, Philadelphia; 26th, bark Texar, Pendleton, NOrleans; brig Moonlight, Wooster, Philadelphia; schr Wm Penn, Phillips, do and Tortugas; 28th, bark Kate Stamler, Fish, NOrleans; brig John Pierce, Norton, Sagua, schr Andromeda, Prize Master Cotton, condemned by court, and sent to New York for sale.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug 2—Arr schr Native, Dabart, Elizabethport. Sld 2d, schrs Henry Gibbs, Snow, and Niagara, Satterly, NYork.

NANTUCKET, July 28—Arr schrs John Vance, Baker, New York; 27th, Sylvester Gesner, Rondout; Pilot, Eldridge, NYork. 29th, O F Hawley, Buckley, Philadelphia; Triton, Freeman, Rondout; 30th, Fly, Cheeseman, Philadelphia. Sld 26th, schrs Mary Ellen, Case, Philadelphia. 29th, Sylvester Gesner, Rondout, Aug 1, O F Hawley, Buckley, Philadelphia; Triton, Freeman, Rondout; sloop Tawtemeo, Ray, NYork.

NEWPORT, Aug 1—Arr brig Julia E Arey, Sprague, Grand Turk, for orders; 2d, schrs Victor, Sears, Quincy for Sandy Hook; Ben Franklin, Mills, Vinalhaven for NYork; Minnie Cobb, Averill, Rockland for do; H Gibbs, Snow, New Bedford for do; Pizarro, Kelley, Hyannis for do; Geo G Worthley, Baker, Yarmouth for do; sloop Tawtemeo, Ray, Nantucket for do.

NEW HAVEN, Aug 2—Arr schr Sarah Leslie, Baker, ——. Cld schrs Mary, Philadelphia; Wm Bennet, Baltimore; C St John, Elizabethport; sloops John Adams, New York, Geo Ward, Elizabethport.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 2, PM—Arr barks Amy, Hammond, Turks Islands; Phileon, Winslow, Key West; schrs Jessie Banfield (Br), Mitchell, Palermo; George Fales, Nickerson, Providence; J L Harned, Holmes, Pawtucket. Cld ship Tara, Jameison, Liverpool; brig J W Woodruff, Sprague, Porto Rico (not as before); schrs Fellowcraft (Br), Lane, St John, NB; S Cullen, Cullen, Boston; Saco, Westcott, Lynn.

3d—Arr brig Abby Ellen, Gilmore, Fortress Monroe; steamer America, Virden, Delaware Breakwater—reports having towed to sea at 12 o'clock Saturday night ship Hornet, for New York. The U S steam frigate Wabash, for Port Royal, went to sea at 10 AM Sunday. Passed below the Ledge, ship Esther, and brig S J Christian, both for NOrleans, going down. Off Reedy Island, passed barks Imperador, Powers, from Pernambuco, Overman, Sugett, from Trinidad, and an unknown bark; brig O B Frost, from Boston, and schr D B Bayles, from Turks Islands.

PLYMOUTH, July 24—Arr schrs Corinna M, Jones, New York; 29th, Hamilton, Nickerson, do; Austin, Parsons, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Aug 2—Arr steamer Petrel, Young, NYork; schrs Centurion, Stanley, Georgetown, DC; William Henry, Sharrett, Baltimore; sloop Antecedent, Sheffield, New York. Sld schrs Boston, Brower, and Yantic, Bancroft, Philadelphia; J Hurley, Brower, and Fashion, Fox, NYork, sloops Commerce, Tyler, and Willard, Williston, do.

3d—Arr schrs J D Barkelew, McIlvain, Philadelphia, Deal Webster, Perry, Port Ewen; Leader, Bearse, Rondout. Sld schrs W G Nelson, Smith, and Hickman, Dickerson, Philadelphia, E E Potter, Loper, Diadem, Ludlam, Senator, Vrooman, and J P Ames, Chipman, NYork.

PAWTUCKET, Aug 2—Sld schr Caroline C, Brown, New York; sloop Joel Hall, Wilcox, do.

ROCKLAND, July 30—Arr barks Trajan, Babbidge, Lunden, Geo Lamartine, Cody, Bangor for Port au Prince; brigs F Eugene, Achorn, Vinalhaven for NYork, James Crosby, Parker, Bangor for Alexandria, schrs Corinthian, Small, and A Jameson, Jameson, NYork; Trader, Pittston, do; Red Rover, Belfast for NYork; 31st, Amy, Wooster, Wooster, Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3—Arr ship Benjamin Howard, Kilgard, Hong Kong; bark Yankee Clarton, Honolulu; 4th, ship Carrington, Mather, Hong Kong, 7th, bark Dollart (Han), Muggenborg, Kokiac, 8th, ship Midnight, Brock, N York 142 days, 10th, steamer Golden Gate, Pearson, Panama.

Sld about July 1, ships Competitor, Leckie, Hong Kong; 3d, Storm King, Callahan, do, 5th, Helen McGaw, Hunnison, Valparaiso; 9th, Windward, Hamblin, Kodiak, 10th, Andrew Jackson, Johnson, Puget Sound.

Cld July 6, ships Robin Hood, Taylor, NYork, 9th Belle of the Sea, Sisbee, NYork, Concordia, Pennington, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLCOCK'S STRENGTHENING POROUS PLASTERS.

These Plasters possess soothing, warming and sustaining qualities, and when the muscles need support they should be applied.

For Weakness of the Back and Bowels, for Cramps, for Crick and Stitches in the Side and Back, and in Lumbago, they always give relief.

In Affections of the Kidneys and the Bladder one or two should be worn across the loins, they relieve at once, and greatly assist in the cure of these distressing cases.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.
IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS FROM SPINAL AFFECTIONS,
Whether arising from accidents or constitutional weakness.
ANOTHER REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF BENEFIT.
Letter from W. Johnson, M. D.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 14, 1861.

Messrs. Thos. Allcock & Co—Please send us with despatch twelve dozen Allcock's Porous Plasters. Our daily experience confirms their very superior excellence. At this moment of writing, a man applies for one, who, by entanglement in the shaft of machinery, had both his legs broken, spine severely injured, and was for nearly a year entirely helpless. This man found relief very soon by the application of a plaster to his spine. He was soon enabled to work, and now he labors as well as ever. He would cheerfully pay $5 for a single Plaster if they could not be had at a lower rate. Knowing the plasters to be so useful, we have no scruples that our sentiments should be known.

J. W. JOHNSON.

CURE OF CRICK OF THE BACK.

Messrs. Allcock & Co., No. 4 Union square, New York—Please send me a dollar's worth of your Plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD.

Lyons, N. Y., July 4, 1862.

Sold at the office of the manufactory,
No. 4 UNION SQUARE.
ALSO AT NO. 294 CANAL STREET, AND BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

A HOMILY FOR THE WEATHER—SUFFERERS from summer complaints diarrhoea, fever and ague, bilious colic and every complaint, and tourists affected by change of water and the consequent fevers on alternation of atmosphere, will find a sovereign remedy and preventive in the use of the French Cognac Bitters, which is a universal cure of all the ills to which the human flesh is heir. The genuine article can be purchased only of the sole agent, STEINFELD, 70 Nassau street, only authorized importer, and by C. H. OAKLEY, 11 Park row, and all druggists and liquor venders throughout the United States.